The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Dubious Prospects of the Tariff Bill in Congress.

Debate in the Senate on the Georgia Question.

Probable Fate of the Bingham Amendment.

Important Statements of Secretary Fish on the Cuban Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The *status* of the Tariff bill in Congress is very peculiar, and is also pregnant with danger to commercial prosperity and the Republican Party. Unless public sentiment shall speedily make itself felt and coerce Congress into action, there is great danger that the session will go by without any action whatever on this important question. The bill is now the current special order before the House, and Gen. SCHENCK intends to push its consideration without doubt; but he has thus far yielded to every other measure which has claimed priority. Only twice since the day for which the bill was fixed, viz., Feb. 15, has the House gone into Committee of the Whole, and in each case to allow one set speech to be made. Now, nothing will suit the extreme protectionists better than to have the tariff thus quietly ignored until the session is so far advanced that its consideration is impossible. That, in fact, is their game at present. They fear defeat on every leading interest if the bill undergoes consideration; and the intention in certain quarters now, is to bring the Internal Revenue bill, now rapidly being revised by the Ways and Means Committee, before the House as speedily as possible, give it precedence over the Tariff, and thus throw the latter overboard for this year at least. This apprehension is creating considerable alarm among many members of the Republican Party in Congress, particularly among those from the Western States. The fact that public meetings are being held to give expression to the feeling on this question of revenue reform, also has a powerfully awakening effect; and while as yet there does not seem to be any concerted or organized action, there is a very general conviction that affirmative action must be had or the party suffer heavy losses at the next election. One Western member of Congress, whose majority at the last election was over six thousand, remarked, a day or two since, that unless the tariff was revised and relief given to the people by such action, he did not believe a Republican candidate could carry his district next Fall. There are others who do not hesitate to predict the loss to the Republicans of the next House of Representatives unless action is taken on the tariff question which shall satisfy, in some degree, the public sentiment which has been aroused on the subject. Should the session be prolonged to the usual period for adjournment, say the middle of July, there is yet time to consider both the Tariff and Tax bills, if members will forego other matters which are of far less importance. With reconstruction complete, there is nothing imperative at the hands of Congress but the Tariff, Tax, Funding and usual Appropriation bills.

THE GEORGIA DEBATE.

The galleries of the Senate presented a very novel appearance today. They were densely packed in all quarters, except in the diplomatic and the newspaper gallery, with colored people of both sexes, many of whom were exceedingly well dressed, and all of whom behaved with the utmost order and decorum. During the impeachment trial the pressure of the presence of a colored man or woman was considered a noteworthy event, only one or two of them having obtained admission during the entire proceedings from beginning to end. Today the white faces in the galleries were almost as few in number as were the dusky ones then. This may seem strange, but it is very easily accounted for. The anticipated event which drew so large a crowd there, was that Senator REVELS would make a speech on the Georgia bill. This announcement was made in all the colored churches of the city yesterday, probably as much as a special cause for thankfulness as anything else. Today, consequently, all the colored people came early to secure good positions, and when, later in the day, the not specially interested white people came, they found almost every seat occupied. Those who were thus excluded were somewhat chagrined, to be sure, but still no ill humor was exhibited, and those who were unable to crush in between the dusky masses, or find seats on the steps in the aisles, quietly betook themselves to the other House, or to other points of attraction. The Georgia bill was taken up at about 1 o'clock, when what is known as the morning business was finished. Mr. TRUMBULL opened the debate in a strong argument, in which he did not spare Gov. BULLOCK and his friends, who occupied seats on the floor. He made a short, clear exposition of the whole history of reconstruction in Georgia. He was entirely opposed to any further legislation on the subject, and to what is known as the Bingham amendment. Mr. MORTON offered a further amendment to the bill repealing that act of Congress which has prohibited the organization of the militia of the State. Mr. STEWART followed Mr. TRUMBULL on the other side, and when he took his seat a motion to go into Executive Session was made, which prevailed. There was deep disappointment in the galleries among the colored people when the session came to so abrupt a termination. The fact, which most of them only then learned, that Mr. REVELS would not speak until Wednesday, was known all over the Capitol before the debate commenced. The chances that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out, grow stronger every day. Opportunely enough, the reconstructed rebellious spirit of Georgia comes to hand in time to aid in its own defeat. The howlings of joy over the passage of the Amendment by the rebel Press, and their threats that would soon have things their own way, together with the outrages on the line of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, which is being constructed by Northern capital and Northern men, will operate to fasten the present Legislature upon them for two years more, in spite of everything that a Conservative Republican sentiment can do. The conviction of a majority of Republicans today is that Georgia ought to be remanded to pure military rule and kept there for the next four years.

GIFT TO THE FAMILY OF MR. STANTON.

Mr. DAWES pushed through his resolution today, giving to Mrs. EDWIN M. STANTON one year's salary of her late husband as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. VAN TRUMP objected as usual, but the rules were suspended. After demanding the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, most of the Democrats dodged.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN COMMITTEE.

The dilemma in which the House Banking and Currency Committee find themselves under the resolution directing them to report a bill for fifty millions increase of the currency, now seems likely to be relieved by such an amendment to the Senate Currency bill now before the Committee as will in addition to the national bank circulation authorized by that bill in lieu of the three per cents, add a further fifty millions, to be in lieu of fifty millions of greenbacks to be retired. The Committee are opposed to contraction, but are equally opposed to inflation, and as the demand from the West and South is for banking facilities rather more than for currency, it is proposed to supply both by this proposition.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Secretary FISH had a long conference with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning. The subject of Cuba and Spain and our relations thereto was under discussion, and especially the action proposed to be taken by the House in reference to a proclamation of neutrality. The Secretary of State is understood to have given a very full statement of the whole Cuban question, referring to the numerous allegations about violence to and ill treatment of American citizens there by the Spaniards, in all of which reports it appears there is much that is exaggerated, and a great deal that is absolutely untrue. The Secretary deprecated any action by Congress at present. The most friendly relations exist between Spain and the United States, and the former has always shown the strongest desire to satisfy the demands of the United States Government in every particular. He also stated that both Governments are now engaged in negotiations which it is trusted will result in a satisfactory solution of the whole question, and which might possibly be impeded or retarded by anything like an unfriendly exhibition of hostility.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill has reached the Speaker's table in the House, and the next contest on it will be whether it shall be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means or to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The former Committee would naturally take jurisdiction of the measure, but they are very busy on the Tax law, and if the bill is sent there it will involve dangerous delay, and perhaps its passage will be defeated thereby. The Banking and Currency Committee claim jurisdiction by virtue of the important relations of the bill to the banking interest, and they also have ample time for its consideration. That Committee is undoubtedly in favor of the bill, while the Ways and Means is uncertain. Gen. GARFIELD, Chairman of Banking and Currency, thinks his Committee would promptly agree on the main features of the bill. The opposition of the national banks to what is called the "compulsory section," is being strongly felt here, and they may possibly compel some concession in the shape of an abatement of taxes on circulation and deposits, though they will not be able to defeat the bill. Most of the bank men here do not consider it wise to push opposition to this extent. They all take the position, however, that it is virtual repudiation to require the banks to make the exchange at the peril of forfeiting their charters as the alternative. The Secretary of the Treasury, on the other hand, maintains that the section is not compulsory, and that, as the banks have been heretofore required by law to bank upon a six per cent. and a five per cent. bond, they can now be required to bank upon a four per cent. bond. They also have the concession of the income of the bonds being free from tax. Some of the papers are quoting Commissioner DELANO in this connection as being strongly opposed to any abatement of the tax on bank circulation and deposits. This is without authority. He has expressed no opinion whatever on the subject, as it would be manifestly improper for him to do so in view of the bank interests as affected by the Funding bill. But looked at as a question of revenue simply the Commissioner will have no hesitation in expressing an opinion whenever it may be necessary.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL DEBATE.

The Deficiency bill came up again today, and furnished substance for a long partisan debate, in which the questions of the responsibility of the war, the comparative economy of the past and present Administrations and the receipts and expenditures, were prominent features. Finally, the items of the bill were reached, and when the item for the St. Paul Custom-house was under consideration, Mr. FARNSWORTH smuggled in another attack on the Supervising Architect in the shape of a letter from a disappointed contractor. This resulted in a sharp passage between Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SCHENCK on one side, and Mr. FARNSWORTH on the other. Gen. BUTLER, in defense of the architect, took occasion to refer sharply to the recent investigation of the Post-office Committee, and intimated that, as there was an item of two thousand dollars in the bill to pay their expenses, he proposed to say something about the matter when it was reached. Mr. FARNSWORTH responded that the item for the Boston Post-office would be first reached, and there was a little matter in connection with that on which he should have something to say, directing his remarks very significantly toward the gentleman from Massachusetts. This menace is understood to refer to some of the testimony regarding the granite contract for the Boston building, and BUTLER's supposed relations thereto. The manner in which the gauntlet was thrown down by FARNSWORTH attracted much comment, and a sharp personal fight is expected, in which the Supervising Architect is likely to be entirely lost sight of. There isn't much concern as to which comes out ahead in this matter.

THE ARMY BILL.

No action will be taken on the Army bill of the House by the Military Committee of the Senate until one week from today. There is a great deal of opposition made to the measure by the army officers. The Committee does not contemplate seeking the views of the army on the subject, and will not examine any officers in reference to the advisability of its passage.

THE PILOTS BILL.

Representatives of the pilots are to have a hearing before the Committee on the Decline of American Shipping on Wednesday next. A great deal of interest is felt in this matter by the shipping interests. The bill now pending will, if passed, have the effect of sweeping away all our pilot boats and introducing a new system altogether.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate had a long Executive Session this afternoon. Several confirmations were made, which may be found elsewhere. There was a sharp discussion over a California internal revenue appointment, GEORGE OULTON, who was opposed by Senator COLE. He was confirmed, but a motion to reconsider was entered. The subject of considering Indian treaties in open session was also talked over, and it was determined to pass on them in future in open session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

SETH C. HAWLEY, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New-York; ALBERT G. ALLEN, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York; PETER ROSE, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; ABRAM H. BOWMAN, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky; GEORGE E. PAINE, to be Postmaster at Painesville, Ohio.

CONFIRMATIONS AND A REJECTION.

The Senate in Executive Session, this evening, confirmed the following nominations: EDWARD J. SALOMON, of Illinois, to be Governor of Washington Territory; GEORGE DALTON, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California. The Senate rejected WILLIAM LEAHY, to be Assessor of the Eighth District of Virginia.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

C. P. SHAW concluded his argument today, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, in favor of MCGARRAHAN's claim to the mines contested by the New-Idria Company. It is the longest argument ever made before a Congressional Committee, having from day to day occupied sixteen hours. MCGARRAHAN, through his counsel, now becomes the attacking party, and transfers the charge of corruption to persons in complicity with distinguished parties. Ex-Attorney-General EVARTS and Col. WILSON, of California, are to reply to Mr. SHAW. Judge PASCHAL will conclude for MCGARRAHAN.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14.

MR. SUMNER AND GEN. PRIM.

Mr. SUMNER rose to a personal explanation relative to the statement in the foreign telegraphic correspondence of the New-York journals under date of Madrid, March 13, as follows:

In the Cortes yesterday, a deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New-York journal, that Senator SUMNER said he had received propositions from Gen. PRIM for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States. Gen. PRIM pronounced the statement to be utterly false.

Mr. SUMNER said the denial of Gen. PRIM was perfectly correct. No communication had passed between them. The statement in the New-York journal, to which he (PRIM) replied, was probably founded on the fact that a gentleman, purporting to be an agent of Gen. PRIM, and coming directly from him during the Spring, arrived in Washington, and proceeded to invite the attention of our Government to a mode of settling the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain. He (SUMNER) forbore to give the details of this proposition, although they were known to him. He saw this agent at the time, and heard his report. This report became the basis of the propositions made by our Government, through Gen. SICKLES, which would be found in the correspondence on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT—To amend the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, by making 1864 read 1868 in the first proviso. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. SPENCER—Granting lands to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Chattahoochie and Mobile Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company, and granting the right of way and lands in aid of its construction.

The object of the Company is stated to be the establishment, with the railways already constructed, or to be constructed, of a complete and continuous first-class railway line and telegraphic communication between some safe harbor on the Atlantic to the harbor of San Diego on the Pacific Ocean; pursuing, in the construction of the western portion of the route, what is known as the thirty-second parallel; land is granted to construct the road from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean to the same amount as in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strengthen the legal reserves of the national banks, and to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

It requires every national bank to reinforce its legal reserves by the substitution of coin at the rate of one per cent. per month upon the whole amount of liabilities for the redemption of which the reserves are required, and provides such substitution to continue until the whole amount of legal reserves shall be come coin; and thereafter every national bank shall hold in its vaults an amount of coin equal to the amount of reserves required by law.

The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the passage of the act, to give public notice of the intention of the Government to resume payment in specie upon all its liabilities not later than the 1st of January next. Thereafter the payments by the Treasury to be upon a coin basis. The Secretary is also required to retain in the Treasury the coin received from customs and other sources in excess of the requirements of the public debt; and such further supply of coin as may be necessary in the execution of the provisions of this act may be obtained under the act entitled, "An act to authorize the purchase of coin for other purposes, approved March 17, 1862." The bill repeals all acts making any thing but coin a legal tender for debts, public or private; suspends the further printing of United States notes and fractional currency, and provides for the redemption and cancellation of mutilated fractional currency. Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the Naval Committee to report to the Senate joint resolutions expressing the deep sorrow of the nation for the loss of the officers and men on board the war ship *Oneida*; expressing the national admiration for their gallant conduct, and the national abhorrence for the inhuman and brutal conduct of the commander of the *Bombay*.

Mr. CONKLING thought the resolution prejudged the case, and suggested a modification so as to leave it discretionary with the Committee to make a report, if the facts warranted it.

Mr. MORTON indicated his willingness to accept the modification. The resolution was finally laid over with a view to securing further information on the subject.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee on Indian Affairs was further considered and laid over. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transmit a full report of the recent bombardment of the Indian village at Fort Wrangel, Alaska. Adopted.

A NATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY CHARTERED.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Passed.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, in the presence of an immense audience in the galleries.

Mr. TRUMBULL recited the history of the Georgia case, from which it appeared that, in compliance with the requirement of an act of Congress, Georgia ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, struck from her recently adopted State Constitution certain clauses, and having entitled herself to representation in Congress, representatives from the State were, after full examination of their credentials by a Committee, duly admitted to seats in the House. Senators were not admitted simply because the election did not take place in time to allow them to reach Washington before adjournment of the session in 1868. The expulsion of colored members from the Legislature contrary to the Constitution of the State, and the ineligibility of members under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the subsequent legislation of Congress to purge the Legislature of ineligible members, were referred to. In support of the proviso known as the Bingham amendment, to restrict the terms of the Governor and other State officers, Mr. TRUMBULL detailed the irregularities attending the organization of the present Legislature—of persons being admitted who had never been elected. Various affidavits of members showed the devices resorted to by those who now control the Legislature, to secure and perpetuate their power. JOHN H. PENLON, a member elect, was inveigled into signing an application for relief from political disabilities, although he was never obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment, the object being to deprive him of his seat. Mr. DUNNING, another member, held the office of Postmaster at Atlanta, in direct violation of the State Constitution. Various minority candidates, persons who received the next highest number of votes, had been substituted for those who received majorities at the election. Nine of these minority candidates were admitted to seats upon the floor of the Legislature and the number may have been since increased. Their claims were not based on any thing contained in the Constitution or laws of Georgia, but upon the rule of parliamentary law, that votes cast for ineligible persons are to be thrown away and the poll of the next highest candidate only is to remain; but this was only held true where the ineligibility was obvious, and was known to the voters at the time, Congress having repeatedly removed the disabilities of successful candidates to permit them to hold office, notwithstanding Gov. BULLOCK's interference with the Legislature, and the fact that men held seats who were not entitled to them. The Judiciary Committee, in response to a resolution of inquiry, had reported that no additional legislation on the subject was necessary, or at least, they were not prepared to recommend any. They came to that conclusion because they thought it better for the peace and quiet of Georgia to overlook all these irregularities and acquiesce in what had been done, if thereby the Legislature could be organized and the State restored to her relations in the Union. But this was not acceptable to those who held power in Georgia. They not only insisted that this Legislature should be allowed to stand as now organized, but that its existence, as also the official term of the Governor, should be continued for two years over the time for which they were elected. This would be a swindle upon the people of Georgia more infamous than the attempt some years ago in Kansas to compel the people to submit to a Government set up by the minority, and held there against the will of the people. The Governor of Georgia had appeared before the Committee, and boldly argued in favor of the proposition. He (Mr. TRUMBULL) was of the opinion that if the power of these officials could be perpetuated until March 4, 1871, their tenure of office could, with equal propriety, be made entirely unlimited as to time. In this connection he remarked that in electing two Senators whose terms of office did not commence until March 4, 1871, the present Legislature had ignored the Legislature to be elected in the coming Fall, and usurped the functions rightfully belonging to its successors. He claimed that the sole object of the Bingham amendment was to prevent the Governor and Legislature from misconstruing the acts of Congress to promote their own interests. He then called attention to the practice which had grown quite common of manufacturing newspaper telegrams and private correspondence, with a view to affecting the votes of members by deceiving them as to the condition of the public sentiment in particular localities of the South. As a specimen of the unreliable character of these communications he read from a letter purporting to come from a citizen of Georgia, representing that the admission of HILL and MILLER as Senators from that State would make the Union worse off than at any time during the rebellion, that they would not be allowed to live in Georgia, &c. Yet JOSHUA HILL, in regard to whom these assertions were made, was universally recognized as a Union man during the war, having occupied a seat in Congress, and had done all he could to sustain the Union. Such a letter defeated its object. In view of the facts that the Legislature and Governor were in harmony, and had the military power of the United States to back them, there was no reason why the law should not be enforced in Georgia, and an election held for State officers during the coming Fall.

Mr. STEWART doubted whether, under the State Constitution, an election should be held next Fall. He argued in favor of an assumption by Congress that the Government of Georgia was provisional up to this time, inasmuch as the requirement in the original Reconstruction act had not been complied with.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and after several hours adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETERS presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking an appropriation by Congress to pay the interest on advances made by Massachusetts in the war of 1812-15, when Maine was a portion of Massachusetts; and Mr. BURDETT presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, asking for a survey of the Osage River in Missouri.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for the construction of a harbor of refuge on Block Island, and against Government control of telegraph lines. Also, a petition of many citizens of New-York against the absorption of public lands by railroad and other corporations.

By Mr. SHAFER, of Idaho—Remonstrance of two thousand citizens of Idaho Territory against a division of the Territory and annexation to Nevada.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—Of citizens of New-London, Conn., for Congressional aid to Capt. HALL's Arctic expedition.

By Mr. BARNUM—Of the citizens of Fairfield, Conn., for an appropriation $20,000 to repair the breakwater at Southport, Conn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—For bringing home the remains of Gen. ASBOTH, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

By Mr. ATWOOD—To extend the time for completing the railroad between Madison and Portage City.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Granting lands, &c., to the Sacramento Drainage, Irrigation and Navigation Company.

By Mr. CLARKE—For the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians.

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—Granting lands to the Pecos and Placer Mining Company, in New-Mexico.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—Granting lands for railroads in Dakota and Minnesota.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To prevent prize fighting.

By Mr. DOX—To pension indigent officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—To amend the act to protect all persons in their civil rights.

By Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana—For a preliminary survey for a ship canal between the southern portion of Lake Michigan and the Ohio River.

By Mr. CULLOM—Providing a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCCORMICK—Granting lands to the Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad in Missouri.

By Mr. ROGERS—To abolish female clerks in the Government Departments.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Joint resolution providing for the safety of passengers on Western river steamboats, prohibiting carriage as freight or stores of nitro-glycerine, coal oil, crude petroleum, naphtha, benzine, benzole or camphene. Passed.

By Mr. POMEROY—To print ten thousand extra copies of evidence and reports in the gold examination. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SMYTH, of Iowa—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a tabular statement showing the operation of the sinking fund in extinguishing the debt of the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Adopted.

By Mr. CONGER—Calling for information as to the cost, &c., of deepening the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal to not less than fourteen feet. Adopted.

By Mr. ROGERS—Calling for information as to the financial operation of the Freedmen's Bureau. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over.

By Mr. WILLARD—Requiring the Census Marshals to obtain statistics relating to the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers. Objected to.

REDUCED TAXATION.

Mr. HAY offered a resolution declaring that the present system of taxation is exorbitant and needlessly burdensome, and that a reduction of taxation to the lowest point consistent with the demand for revenue should be made, both in tariff and internal taxation.

The House refused to second the previous question by 51 to 68, and the resolution went over.

Mr. MARSHALL offered the following:

Resolved, That the depressed condition of business and the various industrial interests of the country demands of Congress prompt action in relieving the people of all burdens of taxation, not absolutely necessary to provide for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and that in reforming the existing tariff laws legislation should be on these principles, to wit: *First*—That no duty should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate that will yield the largest amount of revenue. *Second*—That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on luxuries. *Third*—That the duty should be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout the Union, discriminating neither for nor against class or section.

Mr. HOLMAN, in order to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, announcing that he would vote against his own motion. The resolution was not laid on the table. The following is the vote;

YEAS—Ambler, Armstrong, Ayer, Banks, Burnett, Blair, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Buckley, Butler of Massachusetts, Cessna, Dawes, Ela, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hamilton, Harris, Hoar, Hoge, Jenckes, Kelsey, Maynard, McKee, Morrell, Negley, O'Neil, Packer, Perce, Roots, Sargent, Scofield, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Stoughton, Strickland, Tillman, Ward, Willard—38.

NAYS—Adams, Allison, Archer, Asper, Atwood, Barnum, Beatty, Benjamin, Bird, Boles, Boyd, Brooks of New-York, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Burr, Calkin, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cook, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Dickey, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Dox, Eldridge, Ferry, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hall, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Heflin, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Judd, Kelley, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lash, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Moore of Illinois, Moore of New-Jersey, Morgan, Morphis, Morrill, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Orth, Packard, Paine, Peters, Pomeroy, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Ridgeway, Rogers, Sawyer, Schenck, Schumaker, Shanks, Sherrod, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stokes, Stone, Strader, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Wood—118.

Mr. MARSHALL moved the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether, if the previous question were not seconded, the resolution might not be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The House refused to second the previous question by 55 to 81, and then the resolution, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means without a division.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, directing, in consideration of the distinguished services of EDWIN M. STANTON, the payment to his widow, for herself and her children, of a sum equal to one year's salary of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which office he had been appointed at the time of his death.

Mr. VAN TRUMP made the point that as the joint resolution made no appropriation it must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman object to its coming before the House?

Mr. VAN TRUMP—I do.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules so as to have the joint resolution introduced and passed.

Mr. MUNGEN said he objected to the preamble which mentioned "distinguished services."

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution passed by yeas 122, nays 30.

HOMESTEAD MORTGAGES AND THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution allowing owners of homesteads to deduct the interest paid on mortgages thereon from their income returns. Passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Navy Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday, March 24.

The bill proposes a total appropriation of $16,641,855. The appropriations for the several navy yards proper are as follows:

Portsmouth, N. H., $13,400; New-York, $14,500; Washington, $13,900; Pensacola, $4,978; Boston, $15,339; Philadelphia, $13,900; Norfolk, $10,900; Mare Island, $15,475; for the Naval Asylum, $3,143; Bureau of Yards and Docks, $800,000; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, $1,500,000; civil establishments at the several navy yards, $32,680; contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Repairs, $125,000; Bureau of Navigation, $149,500; expenses of the Nautical Almanac, $20,000; expenses of the Naval Observatory, $31,800; contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, $4,000; Bureau of Ordnance, $289,000; Bureau of Construction and Repairs, $2,530,000; civil establishments at the several yards, $65,500; Bureau of Steam Engineering, civil establishments at the several navy yards, $39,400; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, $710,050; Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, $1,000; contingent fund, $75,000; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, support of surgeons, &c., $51,000; Annapolis and Mare Island Hospitals, $40,000; civil establishments at the several yards, $50,000; for the Naval Academy, $183,780; for the Marine Corps, $1,025,627.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair), on the Deficiency bill, and was addressed by Mr. NIBLACK in defence of the Democratic Party, and arraignment of the Republican Party. He argued that it was unfair to hold Mr. JOHNSON's Administration responsible for the Government expenditures, because that Administration was a Congressional one, and one with which the Executive Departments had very little to do; and he quoted a speech made by Mr. BLAINE in the House, last Congress, to prove how economically the Government was administered in comparison with Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration.

Mr. GARFIELD next addressed the Committee. He took no pleasure in making party speeches, which became another forum than the House of Representatives, and he very rarely indulged in them here. His friend from Indiana (Mr. NIBLACK) had said that if the Republican Party claimed the glory of the war, then it was also responsible for the burdens of the war. If the Democrats north of the Potomac had, in 1861, rallied to the support of the war, how long would it have lasted? Not a week, and its expenses would not have amounted to ten million dollars.

Mr. SCHUMAKER—The Democrats did do that in New-York.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would therefore lay at the threshold of the Democratic Party all the costs and burdens of the war and all the lives sacrificed in it.

Mr. SCHUMAKER—By blundering Brigadiers.

Mr. GARFIELD (not noticing the remark) went on to compare the receipts and expenditures of the last and present Administrations. The expenditure in the second year of ANDREW JOHNSON's Administration was $346,000,000. The next year it was $377,000,000—an increase of $31,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, but four months of which were under General GRANT, the expenditures fell to $321,000,000, a falling off of $56,000,000 in a single year. The year to close next June, by the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury, would bring the expenditures down to $292,000,000. There was the progress made; there was the difference between the Democratic and Republican Administrations. Then as to the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the amount of taxes collected was $370,000,000; for this year, the amount received from the same sources would be $396,000,000, without the increase of a dollar or a cent in the rate of taxation. The collection of tax on distilled spirits for the last six months of Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, when the tax was two dollars a gallon, amounted to thirteen and a half millions; for the corresponding six months of Mr. GRANT's Administration, when the tax was only one fourth, it amounted to twenty-four and a half millions. The incoming of Mr. GRANT's Administration had given new life to the credit and faith of the American people. From losing credit, from getting behind, the scale had been turned. Within the last year there had been a decrease of $90,000,000 in the public debt, and the credit of the Government had been steadily appreciating. One line of United States bonds was now worth more than gold; the premium on gold was falling; the value of American securities everywhere was appreciating. And why? Precisely because such doctrines as were advocated on the other side of the House in relation to the public debt had been put down by the people, and the faith upheld by the party in power.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that the Administration of Mr. JOHNSON was a Republican Administration entirely.

Mr. GARFIELD went on to direct attention to the necessity of economizing by a reform of the civil service.

Mr. SCHENCK also replied to Mr. NIBLACK.

Mr. VOORHEES, in reply to Mr. GARFIELD's remarks throwing on the Democratic Party the responsibility of the war, reminded him and the House that the great organ of the Republican Party, (the New-York *Tribune*,) when the hour of collision was approaching, told the Southern States to go, and go in peace, and that the same sentiment was expressed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, and other leading Republican papers, telling the people of the South that there would be no collision of arms. The course of the Republican Press was, more than any other cause, responsible for the war.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. SCHENCK, NIBLACK, BECK, GARFIELD and VOORHEES, and then the Committee proceeded to consider the bill by clauses for amendment. The Committee finally rose, and the House, after an ineffectual effort by Mr. DAWES to save an evening session, so as to conclude the bill, adjourned at 4¾ o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool March 3, and Queenstown March 4, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is later by three days than that at hand by the *America*.

BARBARA UBRYK, the nun of the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, whose case created such a sensation last Summer, died on the 24th ult. in the hospital of the Holy Ghost in the above city. She was buried privately, in order to prevent hostile demonstrations on the part of the people.

The Belgian journals announce the death of an eminent sculptor of that country, M. LEONARD DE CUYPER, of Antwerp. Among his best known works are the statue of VANDYKE, in front of the Museum in that town, and that of Gen. CARNOT, at the entrance of the Faubourg Borgherant, which that officer preserved from destruction during the seige of 1814.

The Agricultural Congress assembled at Berlin has just terminated its third session. Since the foundation of the association it has each year increased in importance; in 1868 it comprised only 340 members; in 1869, 468; and in 1870, 752. The Prince Royal and Count DE BISMARCK were present at the last sittings. The three principal subjects of deliberation this year were: The representation of agricultural interests in the Legislative, Federal and Customs assemblies; the question of land credit; and that of insurance.

In the sitting of the North German Parliament on March 1, the debate on the question of the abolition of capital punishment was continued. Count BISMARCK, in a speech of some length, expressed a decided opinion against the proposed alteration in the law. He said he felt assured the majority of the members of the Federal Council would not sanction the penal code if the punishment of death were struck out. He added that the representatives of the Prussian Government in the Council would give their votes and use all their influence in opposition to the measure. Notwithstanding this declaration on the part of the Chancellor of the Confederation, the motion of Herren KICHMANN and FRIES for the abolition of capital punishment was carried by 118 against 81 votes.

ERNEST RENAN.

The Theologian's Intentions in Regard to his College Position.

M. RENAN has addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction a letter, in which he says: "I think it my duty to submit to you some reflections suggested to me by a sincere attachment to studies, to which I have made many sacrifices. Appointed Professor of the Hebrew, Chaldean and Syraic languages at the College of France, on the presentation of candidates by the College and Institute, I gave my first lesson on the 23d February, 1862. On the 24th of that month an order of the Minister of Public Instruction suspended the class. I have not here to discuss that measure, nor to inquire whether the phrase which led to it—copied almost literally from a passage of BOSSUET—should have given rise to such a proceeding. I will only remark that the suspension of the 24th February, 1862, had not in any way the character of a dismissal. Assurances in the Emperor's own handwriting, and in that of M. ROULAND, the Minister, led me to hope that the interruption would be of short duration. That promise was not realized; and on the 2d June, 1864, there appeared in the *Moniteur* a decree concerning me in two ways: 1. In transferring to another object the funds allowed for my chair; 2. In appointing me to functions incompatible, according to existing regulations, with teaching. Convinced of the exceptional excellence of the College of France, I replied to the Minister on the following day that I resigned myself to the loss of my salary, but that I could not admit that a Professorship at that establishment, obtained on the free designation of my colleagues, could be exchanged for another post, however honorable. On the 12th June appeared a decree in the following terms: 'M. RENAN remains revoked from his functions at the College of France.' That measure was evidently irregular." Then follows a long disquisition in proof of his assertion, the letter terminating in these words: "To accord to me, and, if I may venture to say it, to grant to liberal opinions, a just satisfaction, there is no need to reverse the authority on me. The chair has been vacant for the last three years. Good administration, as well as the regulations, require that it should be filled. Should your Excellency therefore demand, according to the organic decree, the presentations of the College and of the Institute, I shall offer myself again for the suffrages of the two bodies. If they present me a second time, no sensible man will reproach the Emperor's Government with having followed the opinion of constituted establishments of such high authority."

OUR CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The New Arrangements of the Chinese Legation—Tributes to Mr. Burlingame's Memory—The Pasha of Egypt Courting American Sympathy and Support—Illness of Mr. Washburne.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 2, 1870.

Mr. BROWN, Secretary to the Chinese Legation, arrived in Paris from London on Monday last, and left the same evening for St. Petersburg. Previous to leaving England he had a long interview with Lord CLARENDON. I understand that he brought back with him from Pekin an authorization from the Chinese Government to assume the functions of Minister in the event of Mr. BURLINGAME's death. It appears that the deceased Minister had been long desirous that some provision should be made in such an eventuality, and had given Mr. BROWN instructions to press the matter upon the attention of Prince KUNG. He occasionally suffered from attacks which had seriously disquieted his physicians, and he had a sort of presentiment that he would be cut off suddenly, before he had time to complete the objects of his mission. Should Mr. BROWN replace him he will, of course, have to resign his post of *attaché* to the British Embassy in China, from which he had obtained leave of absence to accompany Mr. BURLINGAME. It was probably to consult Lord CLARENDON on this subject that he had the interview referred to. Immediately after Mr. BURLINGAME's death the news was telegraphed to Pekin direct from St. Petersburg, and Mr. BROWN will receive back his instructions by the middle of the present month. It is the intention of the Embassy to return immediately to Paris. A suite of apartments has been engaged for it at the Hotel du Louvre.

A meeting of the Americans registered in Paris was held yesterday at the banking-house of Messrs. BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., to consider the propriety of offering a tribute of sympathy to the family of Mr. BURLINGAME, and of otherwise testifying their respect for his memory. Mr. PAUL S. FORBES acted as Chairman, and Mr. EUGENE L. WINTHROP as Secretary. Rev. Dr. LAMSON opened the proceedings, and in a few brief but eloquent remarks, reviewed the career of our distinguished and ever to be regretted countryman, and dwelt on the loss which the interests of civilization and progress had sustained in his person. As others as well as the American community would no doubt feel an earnest desire to join in some tribute to the memory of Mr. BURLINGAME, he recommended that a public meeting should be called at an early day to indorse the resolutions which had been prepared by a Committee consisting of himself, Dr. EVANS and Mr. CHAS. S. P. BOWLES. This course was unanimously agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to convene and make preparations for a general meeting: GEORGE RICHARDS, (Chairman,) Gov. Bullock, Rev. H. Lamson, Rev. Dr. Cattell, Paul Forbes, Eugene Winthrop, Chas. S. P. Bowles, Dr. Evans, Clement C. Barclay, Col. Frank Moore, George S. Page, A. T. Steele, N. Appleton, S. P. Dewey, G. Tucker and A. A. Selover. The meeting adjourned to such date as the Committee might subsequently fix. The Committee meets this evening, when the arrangements will probably be definitively agreed upon.

AMERICANS IN THE EAST.

The disposition to court the friendship of the American Government and people manifested by the Viceroy of Egypt has excited to a marked degree the susceptibilities and jealousy of the Porte. In the first place, the statement that the Khédive had engaged the services of three United States Generals—MOTT, LORING and SIBLEY—to complete the organization of his army, already plentifully officered by Americans, was not calculated to improve the feeling of slender cordiality which had previously existed toward us on the part of the Sultan. The annoyance which it occasioned him has been since aggravated by the appointment of the American Consul at Alexandria as a member of the Commission for the revision of the capitulations. These, as you are aware, are of ancient date, and were only granted to certain Powers, the United States not being included. The reason of the omission in our case was simply this, that the number of Americans residing in Egypt has never exceeded two hundred and fifty. Notwithstanding the fact that the American Consul-General was not named in the original treaty, the Viceroy has taken it into his head to place him on the Commission. The Porte has taken for pretext the fact that the Greek Consul, representing a population of fifty-six thousand Greeks in Egypt, has not been named a member of it, to manifest its discontent at the Khédive's American proclivities. It certainly does look unjust on the face of it, but as far as we are concerned, we have no business to quarrel with the proceeding. It is evident that the Pasha is seeking to create powerful friends for the struggle which is approaching. There can be no better proof of its imminency than the facts which I have just related.

PRUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Count BISMARCK's speech on Deputy LASKER's motion has created great excitement here. I need not say that those who were in favor of disarmament have considerably modified their opinions since it reached us. There is no question that Prussia is determined to march to the accomplishment of her object—the annexation of the States of Southern Germany—though she should have to wade through rivers of blood. There is but one way of arresting her, and that is through the projected triple alliance of France, Russia and Austria. This accomplished, Europe might look for a partial disarmament.

OFFICIAL CANDIDATURES.

The statement that the Emperor wrote to Messrs. OLLIVIER and DARU to compliment them on their speeches in the recent debates is not true; but it is not the less a fact that all that has been said by those Ministers on the subject of official candidatures was agreed to at a council of Ministers presided over by the Emperor himself. As under the last Senatus Consultum the Emperor is rendered jointly responsible to the nation with his Ministers, it logically follows that he has no occasion to write them letters of thanks for performing an act to which he himself is a party.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER WASHBURN.

Mr. WASHBURNE has been confined to his house for the last three days by one of his old liver attacks. He has stood his diplomatic labors in the way of dining out pretty well, and these illnesses, which used to be very frequent with him, seem to be yielding to the influence of the French climate.

Litigation in Relation to the Will of the Positivist Comte.

A curious action has just been brought to a close at Paris concerning the will of the great Positivist, AUGUSTE COMTE. At his death COMTE left a voluminous will, the execution of which he committed to thirteen trustees, under the direction of M. LAFFITTE. The substance of the document has reference solely to the publication of certain works written by M. COMTE in support of the Positive philosophy; and the author's widow objected to their publication on the ground that their effect would be to overthrow the system they are intended to strengthen, and to destroy the authority of its founder. Mme. COMTE is a woman of high intelligence who for a long time shared her husband's labors and studies. In 1842, however, a separation took place between them, though they still kept up a correspondence and interchange of ideas. Shortly after the separation the philosopher made the acquaintance of a Mme. CLOTILDE DE VAUX, also a person of considerable ability, who was married to a convict. Her painful position appears to have awakened the philosopher's sympathy, for a most intimate connection was established between them. COMTE bestowed upon her the name of "Sainte Clotilde," and was in the habit of submitting to her all his schemes for the development and improvement of the human race. She died soon afterward, however, leaving a deep impression upon the minds of COMTE and his disciples; so much so that even now her portrait faces that of the philosopher on the walls of the room in the Rue de Monsieur le Prince where his followers are in the habit of assembling. It must not be forgotten that shortly after his marriage M. COMTE was attacked by mental disease and placed under the care of M. ESQUIROL, whose treatment and attention he so much abused in his correspondence. What Mme. COMTE wanted to prove was that in the latter part of his life M. COMTE was insane, and that in consequence his will should not be carried out. She demanded the return of the MSS. which remained after her husband's death, basing her claims upon the fact that many statements in them were defamatory to herself. There was, moreover, a sealed packet, containing the revelation of some mystery regarding herself, to the publication of which she greatly objected. The Court, after four days' sitting, came to the conclusion that the claims of the philosopher's widow were unfounded as regards the works and reputation of the deceased, but that they were just concerning all things relating to herself. They returned a verdict according to which all the wishes of the deceased are to be executed and his MSS. published, on condition that all passages in them detrimental to Mme. COMTE are omitted, and that the sealed packet containing the mystery is given up to her or her advocate.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Extracts from Minister Daru's Views on the Situation in the Eternal City—Advice and Predictions.

We translate the following highly important extracts from letters of Count DARU, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to one of the French Prelates now in attendance at the Ecumenical Council: "I have seen with regret," says M. DARU, "some things that have occurred, and yet I cannot give credence to too serious imprudences on the part of Rome. Rome cannot so blind herself as to suppose that the maintenance of our troops there would be possible on the morrow of the day on which the dogma of infallibility would be agreed upon. Did we desire to leave them in Rome we would not be able to. An irresistible movement of public opinion in France would occur, and it would be impossible not to yield to it. The Holy Father undoubtedly knows, sees and believes this. He will follow, I hope, the most moderate counsels of the most illustrious members of the Church of France. * * * I fear that the majority in the Council wishes to misuse its advantages and allow itself to sweep onward madly toward the object in view. It is more difficult to direct religious than political passions. I honor much the resistance made against them by the firm attitude of the minority of Bishops, and I aid it with all my efforts. I have several times sent the instructions of the Government to M. DE BAUNEVILLE, who keeps me informed of every thing, and through him I have spoken the truth to Cardinal ANTONELLI. It is very evident that all things can be brought into question again by the conduct of the Italian and Spanish prelates, missionaries and apostolic vicars, who seem to live in another world. It is very evident that it may be made impossible for us to keep our garrison in Rome, and to occupy ourselves with the settlement of the financial affairs of the Holy See (which I was so well disposed to look into) that the engagements of the Concordat may be greatly weakened—the Propaganda not taking these into any account—and that the compact uniting us may be broken. I have warned the Cardinal to this effect. I shall not cease representing to him the danger in which he places himself and us; but I am not sure my assurances are heeded; men do not reason, but allow themselves to be led by the ardor of the hour. If the minority can gain time, its members will do what is best at this moment. The Revolutionary Party, which has lately been active here, causes us a little trouble. It conspires, and seems to wish to act soon. How blind they are in Rome, not to see that they supply it with arms, that the danger is there; that to break the conservative strength in presence of such a peril is to do a deed of insanity; that to compromise religion by syllabi is to play the same game as they who without masks attack it daily, in speech and writing! I think the revolutionary plots will fail and that the attempts of the revolutionists will be repressed, but they are symptoms of the condition of men's minds, and should as such be heeded in Rome."

ALBANY.

Both Branches of the Legislature in Session—Important Bills Introduced—The Newest Charter—A Fresh Move.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Both Houses were in session this evening, a quorum being present in each. The Senate spent most of the session in Committee of the Whole on the Militia bill. In the Assembly seventy-two new bills were introduced; one, by Mr. CAVANAGH, to allow the Central and Hudson River Railroads to increase their fare to three cents per mile, and another, by OWEN MURPHY, for a Broadway surface railroad, commencing at South Ferry, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, to Fifth-avenue, to Harlem River. The franchise to be sold at auction. Mr. KIERNAN introduced a bill to reorganize the Police Commission by allowing the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint five Commissioners to hold office five years; also a bill to reorganize the Board of Supervisors, making the Board to consist of twenty-one members elected from Assembly districts, those from odd districts to go out of office in 1871, and those from even districts in 1872.

THE NEWEST CHARTER.

The rebel Democracy appear to have abandoned their charter already, and now propose to abolish or reorganize the Commissions piecemeal. Col. MURPHY did not avail himself this evening of the opportunity he so eagerly sought on Friday to report the charter from the New-York delegation, and it is believed to have been abandoned, although it is reported that a joint caucus of New-York Senators and Assemblymen is to be held to-morrow morning to consider the subject of the Central Park and Police Commissions. Both factions having failed in their efforts to frame a complete charter and appropriate spoils to themselves, they have now concluded to go in together on a general strike, making each Commission the subject of a special bill, to be put through or sold out, according to whichever disposition of it shall be found to be the most profitable.

Hon. Gerrit Smith and the Cubans.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH has sent another $1,000 to the suffering Cubans. In a letter inclosing it to Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society of New-York, he says:

"It has long been a favorite idea with me that the Creator has put the whole human family in charge of the whole human family. This idea is expanded in a speech made in our State Capitol, Feb. 6, 1861, and published a few days after in the New-York *Tribune*. The world has no liberty to abdicate its government of the world. The ultimate responsibility for the manner of governing every portion of it rests upon the whole of it. If the wrongs of the French and English and American peoples, at the hands of their respective Governments, shall become intolerable and otherwise irremediable, then the other nations of the earth, falling back upon their ultimate and supreme right to do so, are to redress these wrongs. There is now an actual case of the kind we have here but supposed; and the world, our own nation especially included, is deeply guilty for failing of its duty in the case. There lies at our door one of the most fertile and beautiful islands of the whole world. Its native population decrees the abolition of slavery, and asserts the sacred right of self-government. Foreigners invade the island, and are busy, day and night, in enslaving men and slaughtering men. No nation comes to the rescue, or to the least relief of these brave ones who value liberty more than life. But nations calling themselves civilized and enlightened help these barbarous and bloody foreigners in their infernal work. America is their most conspicuous and effective helper. We trust that (this notwithstanding) future ages will be able to regard her as a civilized and Christian nation; but surely, surely they will not be able to do so in the light of this sad passage in her history."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Cost of Steel—Reliable Figures from a Reliable Source.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Subjoined is a detailed statement showing the cost on one ton each of the different grades of ordinary spring, Swedes and cast spring steel, tire, toe cork, sleigh shoe, plow, plow molds, cultivator and blister steels, to the manufacturer in England. All the items can be substantiated from actual transactions in business, and you are at liberty to publish the figures for the benefit of the *Tribune* and its readers.

Yours respectfully,

J. FRANCIS McCOY.

AVERAGE COST OF ONE TON OF STEEL IN ENGLAND AT THE WORKS.

Average price of the various kinds at works	£15	8 5
Less discount for cash on arrival of vessel in New-York, 2½ per cent. on the cost of the steel when delivered on board vessel in Liverpool, which is £15 18 11		7 11
	£14	18 6
To make this amount cash to the manufacturer, the remittance being made in a sixty-day Bill of Exchange, the discount rate is 3 per cent. on an average—sixty days' interest at 3 per cent. is		1 5
	£14	17 1
Gold value		$71 96

COST OF ONE TON OF STEEL DELIVERED ON WHARF IN NEW-YORK.

Based on average price of one ton spring, Swedish and cast spring steel, tire, toe cork, sleigh shoe, plow, plow molds, cultivator and blister steels.

Average price one ton above kinds in England	£15	6 5
Carriage to Liverpool		10 0
Shipping charges in Liverpool		2 6
Total	£15	18 11
Cash discount of two and a half per cent. allowed on arrival of steel in New-York		7 11
At nine and a half per cent. exchange	£15	11 0
Gold value		$75 68
For average rate, 25s. per ton and primage or 5 per cent., £1 6s. 3d., at 9½ per cent. exchange		$6 39
Insurance on £15 18s. 11d., valued at $5 50 gold to the pound sterling, is $86. Rate of insurance average, 1½ per cent.		97
Duty on one ton, or 2,240 lbs., at 2½c. per lb.		50 40
Custom-house expenses on entry, fees and stamp, $5 75 currency; reduced to gold at 120 per cent. premium, is $4 79 gold, on an average shipment of, say 15 tons, is		32
Total		$123 76
Cost in England		71 96
Advance over cost in England, per ton, gold, or 86 per cent. protection		$51 80

The Central Park—Let Well Enough Alone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the disgraceful scramble of our present leaderless, rudderless Legislature for the money bags, and plans of power and profit in this sadly plundered City, it is quite evident our magnificent Central Park is not to escape unpolluted. If there is any one branch of our City Government wherein the people are entirely satisfied, as well with the management as the value received for the millions of dollars expended thereon, it is this same Central Park. Indeed, it is about the only green and healthy branch left upon the old tree. Let it alone.

The writer hereof was strongly opposed to the erection of this Park at its inception, because of his fears of failure through partisan management. He has watched it closely, and has been agreeably disappointed. It is about the only remnant of our City Government whereof an old New-Yorker may still feel proud. There is nothing partisan about it. Its employes are selected and retained upon merit alone—hence order, discipline and accountability throughout, from beginning to end, are perfect and complete. The community, upon entering the Park at any day or hour, are at once put upon their good behavior, from the highest to the lowest, and all feel perfectly safe and at home; and besides all this, it has accomplished wonders in the way of increasing the valuation of real estate in the upper section of the City. Make this Commission a partisan affair, dependent, as would very soon follow, upon the mob for its order, discipline and management, and how long before this magnificent plot of ground would become a race-course and rendezvous for the most dangerous characters and outlaws of both sexes in the City. The quiet, order loving citizen would instantly flee as from a den of thieves; property in the vicinity would shrink and become comparatively valueless, except perhaps to the destroyers.

The writer is quite aware that the caucus gentry at Albany purpose, or promise to retain all persons now holding office in, or employed by the present Commissioners of the Central Park, and to continue in force all laws and ordinances heretofore enacted, and now in force, relating to the management, &c., of the said Central Park, except the present Commissioners. This is simply a Jesuitical dodge to clutch the Commission. Make it partisan and the other evils will soon follow, not singly, but in solid column. Is it really true, as is forcibly contended by many, that we have reached a point when nothing is safe or sacred in this City? Let us pause, and at least try and ascertain where we are surely and rapidly drifting.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1870.

Compass Variations and Marine Disasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice among the marine disasters the steamer *Eagle*, ashore on Body Island, off the coast of North Carolina, which I think is the same island that the steamer *San Jacinto* ran on to last Summer. May not these disasters be caused by the daily variations of the compass, which at some seasons of the year are as much as thirteen minutes? The least variation is from 7 to 8 A. M., the greatest from 1 to 2 P. M. The variation is least liable to fluctuations in the afternoon; it is near its mean value at 10 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. I presume many masters of vessels are not aware of these variations, which are the cause of many vessels being lost. Would it not be well for nautical men to inquire into these facts?

R. B. FIELD.

GUILFORD, Vt., Thursday, March 10, 1870.

That "Incendiary."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We see in the papers these sentences, "The origin of the fire is unknown;" "Supposed to be incendiary," and "The fire originated in one of the upper stories, where no fires have been kept, the building being warmed by steam," so often that to save labor they ought to be stereotyped. They have an explanation similar to that of the cause of the fire on the *Alaska*, during her recent trial trip:

"The splendid ship was one day during a severe storm discovered to be on fire. Dense volumes of smoke filled the ship, and the sickening odor of burning cloth and wood permeated every quarter of the craft. Capt. BLAKE, assisted by his officers, at once instituted a search for the fire, and at the same time sent the crew to fire quarters, in which every man on board has his particular station and his special duties. The men fell in at the sound of the fire gong in perfect silence, and without the least confusion. As the men were sent below, and finally, after close investigation, the fire was discovered over the boilers, the felt covering of which was a mass of flames. The wood work of the deck was also in a blaze, and the situation appeared for a long time extremely alarming. The ax men finally cut holes in the deck, and lines of hose from the pumps were laid to the openings, and powerful streams of water played upon the burning mass. After eight hours of ceaseless exertion the fire was extinguished, and the men again sent below."

This was a clear case of discovered over-heated steam. Boilers are intermittent in their action, especially the water tube kinds, or those having narrow water spaces. At one instant the steam is surcharged with water, the next instant, much water having passed off through the steam-pipe, something occurs to condense the steam under or mixed with the water; when the surface at the gauges may fall down, leaving some of the heating surfaces uncovered. Then the steam becomes quickly surcharged with heat, or superheated, and this may result in one or both of the following classes of accidents: The top of the boiler, being hotter than the bottom, will be unequally expanded, and distorted or strained, causing leaks, if not explosions; or any combustible contiguous to the boiler or the steam-pipes may be set on fire. Most of the fires which have occurred on steam-boats, and the destruction of thousands of lives, are attributable to this kind of phenomenon.

Many of the fires which occur in public and private buildings warmed by steam, and in factories employing steam power, especially planing-mills, saw-mills, piano factories, sash, door, blind, pail and tub factories, originate from over-heated steam. The dust from wood working machines may be seen in such places deposited on steam-pipes adjusted for warming the rooms, and in the night, when the shops are deserted, and the engine not running to use the steam as fast as generated, it becomes highly superheated and permeates throughout the premises, silently but surely—a dangerous incendiary, seeking the previously dried wood dust, or any other combustible contiguous to the steam-pipes, and an "accidental" fire results. Millions of dollars' worth of property is thus destroyed yearly. On several occasions within the past year or two I have volunteered information to insurance companies and to the Board of Underwriters of this City in relation to this insidious and dangerous cause of fires, and have explained or offered information, as to a simple and certain remedy, and have felt some chagrin that my advances received no attention or seeming consideration; but within a few days past I renewed my communications orally to a President of an insurance company who was more frank than his associates. He said, "Why, Sir, this class of risks are termed extra hazardous; we charge accordingly. We do not wish to abolish that which forms the most profitable part of our business. We understand perfectly the dangers of fires from overheated steam. I have read many of your essays on the subject. I am glad to make your acquaintance, but don't, I beg of you, deprive us of our means of making a living."

NORMAN WIARD.

Income Tax Exemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A singular, and in my judgment, illegal and unjust order has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the exemption of repairs to buildings from the income tax. The assessor for our district informs me that no allowance can be made for any repairs made during the year the property was purchased. For instance: I purchased a house in the early part of 1869, on which I had occasion to make repairs in order to make it rentable, but thes Assessor refuses to allow any portion of them.

Again, I gave a mortgage for a part of the purchase money for the house I occupy; the interest paid on this mortgage the Assessor refuses to allow. I have taken the opinion of one of our oldest and most eminent Judges of our Court of Appeals on the above points, who says the Commissioner is clearly wrong, and that his orders to the Assessors in regard to them ought to be resisted by the tax payers. It seems to me that we are rapidly drifting toward a despotism in this matter of the income tax. It is becoming daily more and more odious to the people by such arbitrary and unjust decisions, and the inquisitorial manner in which they are questioned by the sub-officials tends to aggravate the popular hostility to the whole law itself.

I think it would be much better to abolish the law entirely. The revenue of the Government is sufficient without it, if I read the figures correctly; it is unequal and demoralizing in its operation and obnoxious to the people, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and attended with enormous expense. If a substitute is needed in case the Income Tax law is abolished, let a law be enacted requiring stamps on all sales above a certain amount—say ten or twenty dollars. This would be economical, productive of large revenue, and much less obnoxious than the present income tax. It surprises me that Congress temporizes, seemingly regardless of the voice of the people on this subject.

AN OLD INCOME TAX PAYER.

The Income Tax and Interest on Mortgages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an editorial somewhat complimentary of Commissioner DELANO's administration of the internal revenue, which in the main is, no doubt, correct; but his recent decision in reference to deductions to be allowed from incomes is, to say the least, unjust, and not warranted by the letter or spirit of the law. I refer to the deduction of interest paid out during the year on mortgages, money borrowed on real estate, (homesteads,) and which has always been deducted ever since the law was enacted. Mr. DELANO seems to take the enacting as well as construing the law into his own hands, as if to save Congress the trouble. Now, in accordance with his ruling, the party nominally owning his homestead, on which there is a mortgage of one half, in most instances two thirds, and in some instances its full cash value, pays the five per cent. on the amount of interest paid. The party receiving the same pays also five per cent. as a part of his or her income. In many cases the party owning the property has merely paid a small sum to secure a home and save an exorbitant rent and trouble of moving. This is virtually renting the premises. No deduction is allowed by Mr. DELANO. The house is actually instead of virtually rented, but the rent is allowed to be deducted. The blanks for returns for the present year (as heretofore) with list of exemptions, has the following: "Interest paid out or falling due within the year," showing plainly the understanding back of the law. This absurd and unjust decision rests hard upon many unable to bear it, particularly so at this time. It should be reversed.

A SUFFERER.

Internal Revenue Tax—Mr. Delano's Decision Regarding the Interest Paid on Mortgages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. DELANO decides that the interest paid on a mortgage on a house or homestead is not deductable except in certain contingencies. By this decision John Doe is required to pay the tax on $350 interest which he paid Richard Roe Dec. 1, 1869, to whom his house is mortgaged for $5,000. By law Richard Roe is required to return that $350 as his income, and pay the tax on the same. This makes a double tax on said $350. John Doe and Richard Roe both pay the tax on the same money, one on his debt and the other on his income. Does the law demand this? Or does the Commissioner demand it contrary to the law? Please reply.

TAX PAYER.

CURRENT NOTES.

St. Louis Irish citizens have organized a joint stock company to publish a weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Irish race.

Already three candidates have announced themselves in Kentucky as contestants for GOLLADAY's seat in Congress, and more are coming

Canadian papers report that Mr. WILLIAM MILLS, one of the last three or four Waterloo veterans left in the Dominion, died in Blanshard Township on the 3d inst., aged eighty years.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* thinks the great want of the age is a female John Brown; that POMEROY's soul does not march to any extent.

Prof. RŒHRIG, of Cornell University, received last week from the Sultan of Turkey the glittering star of the Imperial Order of the Mejidie, accompanied by a very flattering letter.

Cornell University has received a gift of $2,000 from two friends for its library, and a collection of fossils of considerable size and value from its admirers in England.

Louisville sends us a bit of queer news. It is that JEFF. DAVIS is writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in England.

An Indiana farmer thought he saw a ghost in a cemetery the other night. He procured his gun, thinking he would try the effect of cold lead on the apparition, fired, and brought down his own poor old white horse.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* remarks upon the tendency of the Democrats in Congress to show ever and anon signs of preferring some Conservative Republican, in their despair of any great leader within their own ranks.

Ex-Congressman A. H. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, denies that he ever received any "rewards" for appointing cadets, and asserts that he made no appointments until he was satisfied as to the applicant's fitness, and that he was a resident of his district.

The Boston *Post* inquires why a star who receives $500 a night should need support. We do not know, unless having himself taken apart, he thinks it unsafe for him to appear in many pieces unless he is upheld by the entire strength of the company.

Kansas papers explain the mystery attending the assassination of Col. JOHN WILDER, editor of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal*, by JAMES A. HUTCHINSON, a butcher. It seems WILDER was engaged to a lady whom HUTCHINSON grossly slandered. A brother of the lady publicly cowhided HUTCHINSON, and he suspecting WILDER to be the cause of his punishment, cowardly shot him without a word of warning.

A Boston lady complains that a sweet-tempered dyspeptic, a little too spiritual for this world, and a little too material for the next, and who, therefore, seems always hovering between the two, is the accepted type of female loveliness with men. But at length she exclaims triumphantly that beautiful women, whatever may be said, never find warmer admiration nor more reverent homage than that rendered to them in secret by their own sex.

In the good old times, just after the revolutionary war, the patriotic citizens of Braintree, Mass., heard a sad rumor about the widow of one of the most eminent revolutionary leaders residing in Boston, and sent one of their number to see about it. He dressed himself in his well-kept Continental uniform, cocked hat and all, called on her, and proceeded at once to business, saying that he had been deputised to ascertain if it was true, as reported, that she was about to marry Captain S. She informed him that the report was true. "But," said the horrified Revolutionist, "do you know that he is an Englishman?" The lady bold him that she was well aware of that fact; but most assuredly it would not change her purpose. "Then," said the now irate Continental soldier—"May God forgive you; the town of Braintree never will."

A Temperance Convention, to consist of two delegates for each Assembly District in this State, is to be held at Tweddle Hall, Albany, tomorrow, to take action to secure a thorough organization of the temperance voters of this State.

A writer in the Hartford *Post* declares that every body has lost confidence in Yale as a boating college, and thinks it is all owing to a want of active sympathy between the students generally and the crew which annually contests vainly at Worcester. He complains that a membership of a boat crew at Yale is not with the students such an honor as it ought to be, and contends that an oarsman "ought to outrank a scholar or a chess-player, or a wooden-fork (*sic*) man, or any other position in the college world."

The Chicago base ball club has made up its nine from the Haymakers, Eckfords, Athletics, and Forest City, of Cleveland, and claims that it is composed of the best general players in the country, who, besides their general skillfulness in fielding, are looked upon as the strongest batters ever brought together. It is composed, with one to spare, of WM. C. FISHER, regular pitcher; JAMES WHITE, catcher, pitcher or third base; MIKE MCATEE, first base or short stop; JAMES WOOD, captain, second base or short stop; CHAS. HODES, short stop or catcher; MART. KING, center field, catcher or third base; FRED. K. TREACY, left field; WM. FLYNN, right field or second base; LEVI MYERLIE, catcher, pitcher or third base; EDGAR E. CUTHBERT, center field, catcher or third base.

THE LOST OF THE ONEIDA.

Ensign Charles A. Copp—His Heroic Life and Death.

Ensign CHARLES A. COPP, who was lost on the *Oneida*, was of the bravest and best of the gallant fellows who went down with their ship. From a newsboy he rose to the position of trust, which he held through his own endeavors. He was born in Troy, on July 25, 1847, and came from an old and respected New-Hampshire family. A stubborn will and great physical force, well tempered by a kindly disposition, made him a leader among his companions from boyhood. He sold papers for some time when a boy, during the hours after school, and putting his earnings in a bank, managed after a while to get together a liberal number of dollars for a "rainy day." Though constantly with the roughest newsboys, he retained a remarkable purity of character; he never in his life resorted to alcoholic stimulants or used tobacco in any form. At fourteen he was admitted to the Troy High School from the Grammar Department, but, preferring an active life, he remained there only a year. He next came to New-York and began work as a clerk. Having a love for the sea and a desire to get into the service, he entered the United States Navy in September, 1863, as an enlisted boy. Through some mistake he was transferred to the wrong vessel, but making the best of it he passed a year on the blockade, participating in the siege of Charleston and acquiring a practical knowledge of modern naval warfare.

An appointment to the Academy was sent him while on the *Monadnock*, which he was inclined to refuse, fearing he was too rusty in his studies to pass the required examination. His officers, who admired his manly ways and many lovable qualities, urged him to accept, and one of them, Lieut. Commander JOSEPH N. MILLER, whom he often mentioned gratefully, threatened, if he refused, to reduce him from a petty officer to which he had been promoted. He was complimented at Newport on his examination in mathematics, and immediately on entering the school became champion for his younger and weaker fellow "plebes" in their usual encounters with upper classmen. He was one of the movers in an organized defense, and after some time was elected first class. During his course he studied just enough to pass the several examinations, giving his attention to the practical branches, and excelling in all manly sports. He was a leading member of the ball and boat clubs, was a splendid swordsman, and the best boxer at the Academy. He graduated with his class in June, 1868, and in October following was ordered to report to Admiral ROWAN, of the Asiatic Squadron. He served in the flag-ship *Delaware* until October, 1869, when he was transferred to the *Idaho*, and came near death when that vessel was caught by a typhoon and broken almost in two. He was on his way home for examination for promotion, when Capt. ARTHUR W. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, so cruelly put an end to his brief career.

Report speaks well of young COPP as an officer. His magnificent physique gave him a commanding presence, and his noble bearing won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had rare executive ability, and a tone of command that caused every order to be instantly obeyed. He was a genial companion; a sympathetic friend, and a loving, devoted son and brother. After the collision, when every man's thoughts were naturally on personal safety, his solicitude for the sick was worthy of his warm, generous heart. Seeing all the invalid seamen safely on board the cutter, he went below to his station. A comrade called to him to come up, as the ship was sinking. He replied, "No; I cannot until relieved!" Scarcely had he spoken those noble words when the *Oneida* sunk beneath the waves. Thus perished as brave an officer as ever honored any navy, and his name, with his Captain's, E. P. WILLIAMS, is added to the list of heroic men who died rather than leave the post of duty.

Reported Murder of a Woman by Her Insane Son—A Horrible Story.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Examiner March 9.

A young man by the name of RUFUS J. RIMER was committed to our County Jail on Monday for killing his mother, SARAH RIMER, in this county, on Saturday, 5th instant. RUFUS J. RIMER, the murderer, is about twenty-two years of age, and has always been considered by his neighbors as being partially deranged. At any rate, his actions at times were quite singular. He is also subject to epileptic fits. On Saturday morning he was at preaching, and was noticed to be unusually irritable. After preaching he went to a neighbor's house, still manifesting much excitement, and his neighbors seeing something unusual about him, prevailed upon him to go home. He went off, but did not stay long, when he returned, and was again urged to go home. He went off to another neighbor's, borrowed an ax, with which he cut off one of his fingers, and returned home. It seems that he and his mother, aged about fifty-two years, were living alone in the southern portion of Rowan. He says his mother, while wrapping his finger, hurt him, which induced him to kill her. He first gathered a hearth-stone, which he threw at her as she escaped out of the door. The stone struck the door, when he again seized it and pursued her into the yard and beat her brains out with it. After he had completed the bloody work, he built up a fire in the house, took up his mother, laid her on it, locked the doors and retired to bed. Sunday morning he went to a neighbor's house and told them he had burnt her. His neighbors not being able to get any satisfaction out of him, proposed to go home with him and see. On arriving at the house, they found the old woman, or what remained of her, lying in the fireplace almost entirely burned up. R. J. RIMER was at once arrested and committed as above stated.

Partial Resumption of Work at the Iron Works in Troy.

From the Troy Times, March 8.

We are gratified to announce that work was to-day partially resumed at Messrs. BURDENS' and GRISWOLD, CORNING & Co.'s extensive iron works, in this city. The fires in BURDENS' steam mills on the flats were lighted last evening, and to-day twenty-one puddling furnaces are in operation; though the heaters and roughers off are as yet standing out for the old wages. The other works owned by the Messrs. BURDEN are preparing to resume to-morrow. Operations also commenced at the mills of GRISWOLD, CORNING & Co. this morning, and matters promise to move along swimmingly in the future.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

A stated meeting of this Board was held in the Court Buildings yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. OSBORNE, the President, in the chair. A communication from the Coroner, with reference to the fitting up of the Morgue, was referred to the Jail Committee to report. An invitation to attend the annual reception of the William A. Brown Association, on Monday evening next, was accepted. A letter was read from Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOODWARD taking upon himself the responsibility of ordering the one hundred mattresses for the use of the soldiers employed in guarding the prisoner CHAMBERS during the period of public excitement which followed the murder of Mr. VOORHEES. We suggested that the Board should reconsider the refusal to pay the bill, and that the mattresses should be transferred to the disposal of the Sheriff, for use in the Jail. Referred to the Jail Committee to ascertain whether the mattresses can be so employed with advantage. A letter was read from THOMAS A. GARDINER, Esq., County Treasurer, reporting the estimates made for the support of the County Government for the fiscal year, viz., Aug. 1, 1869, to July 31, 1870, and the amount of expenditure to date. Nearly all of the accounts are overdrawn in proportion to the time of the fiscal year consumed, and the Treasurer recommended to the Board, in view of the meagerness of the returns, which [illegible] observation of this remind economy by the Government. Mr. G. L. WHITEHEAD appeared as counsel for the naval authorities. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Interesting Discussion Before the Preachers' Meeting—The Majority Report Indorsed.

At the opening of the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers of New-York and Brooklyn yesterday, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS introduced a couple of resolutions, in substance congratulating the Methodist Church and the community, that the official investigation into the affairs of the Book Concern by the Committee has terminated in the fullest acquittal of the officials inculpated, and requesting that all further agitation of the subject should now cease throughout the Methodist denomination.

These resolutions were spoken to by Drs. Curry, Ridgaway, Foster, Crawford, Woodruff, Cattell, Tiffany, and Messrs. Hermance, Taylor, King and others.

Dr. RIDGAWAY opposed them on the ground that the majority report of the Committee which they indorse does not publish any facts to sustain their findings, whereas the minority does, and the integrity of the minority of the Committee could not for a moment be called in question.

Dr. CRAWFORD had hoped that this discussion might have been kept out of the public prints, and that it had now gone far enough. An irreparable injury, he believed, had been done to the Church by the agitation.

Dr. FOSTER feared so much for the safety of the Church as for the acrimonious spirit and temper that has been and will yet be aroused by the discussion of the reports. He believed that the facts, if any existed, ought to have been published by the Committee. The Church has already been rocked to its foundations by it. The action of the Baltimore Conference under the influence of Dr. SLICER's report was also deprecated in withholding as they do the Sunday-school Union moneys in their hands until another treasurer shall be appointed to receive them.

Dr. CURRY, who has had the most intimate knowledge of the investigation and of the charges to be investigated long before they were made, remarked that he never saw such a lot of chaff without a grain of wheat. Not a single allegation made by Dr. LANAHAN had been sustained by the proofs laid before the Committee. Mr. HOFFMAN, against whose management of the bindery department the strongest suspicions had been aroused, had proved that he had actually lost by the gold sweeping perquisites, because he had consented to receive less salary as an equivalent, and the product of the sweeping had not reached the amount deducted from his salary. In regard to the paper published in the Baltimore *American*, and sent broadcast over the land, there had been either a falsehood or a theft. He left the friends of the report to say which. The paper had been offered to the Committee, had been inspected, and a statement of this action had been reconsidered, and the report received, ordered to be sealed and presented to the General Conference for its final disposal. While the yeas and nays were being called on this motion, Dr. SLICER stepped up and took the paper and put it in his pocket, without notifying the Committee of its withdrawal. When the vote was taken he refused to give it up, saying it was no longer the property of the Committee, but his. Hence there is either a falsehood on its face in presenting it to the Church and the country as a minority report, or a theft of a public document which formed part of the majority report.

Dr. WOODRUFF, as a member of the Committee, thought that the verdict of the ten who signed the majority report was at least as worthy of credence as the three who presented the minority. But in all the discussions, public and private, the motives of the majority had been impugned and their characters maligned. He was not afraid to let all the facts as they had them go before the General Conference, and he had no doubt its verdict would be that of the Committee.

Dr. TIFFANY did not think that the preachers' meeting was a competent body to take action upon these resolutions.

Mr. G. L. TAYLOR thought otherwise. The meeting represented the annual conferences, and their non-action would be action and would be so looked upon by the Church and the community. He did not fear so greatly for the Church as some of his brethren. If the Book Concern went to the bottom he believed the Church would live, and that God would raise up another agency for His works equally effective.

After some discursive remarks by other brethren, Mr. HERMANCE moved to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion was lost, and the resolutions indorsing the majority report was adopted.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

The Objects of the Proposed International Labor Exchange—Views of the Citizens' Association.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 BROADWAY,
SATURDAY, March 12, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Citizens' Association respectfully solicits space in the columns of your valued journal, to place before your readers the objects of the International Labor Exchange, which the Association is desirous of seeing established. The objects of the Exchange are:

1. The bringing together of the work and the workmen of idle hands and idle lands.

2. The development of our Western and Southern country.

The end sought to be attained is a purely philanthropic one, and if the work be carried on in the right spirit it cannot but result in great good. The plan contemplates, first, co-operation with the Southern and Western States, for the purpose of organizing in the chief cities of the South and West similar Labor Exchanges. Second, the organization of Labor Exchanges in certain European cities for the purpose of encouraging, by well concerted plans and arrangements, the immigration into our country of persons of skilled labor and ability, and of persons of small capital. The Labor Exchanges established in Europe will have at their command exact information in relation to the soil and climate, and the agricultural, mineral and other resources of each of the Southern and Western States, so that a man with a trade, or an agriculturist with a few hundred dollars will know exactly what he can do with it in each section of the Union. Moreover, if he determine to emigrate, he can do so under the friendly auspices and protection of the International Labor Exchange, which will furnish specific information as to the best and cheapest routes, and will see that fair and kind treatment is rendered to all, and especially that the emigrant on arriving in this country is subjected to no embarrassing or unnecessary delays. The Citizens' Association has been during the last two years in correspondence with the Governors of the Southern and Western States, and they have most cordially indorsed the plans contemplated in the introduction of the International Labor Exchange, and are ready to co-operate with such exchange. Its plans in this City will be simply to put in operation a systematic business arrangement to find occupation and profitable employment for all who are unable to find it for themselves or who choose to avail themselves of its organized efforts. Labor is as much a commodity for purchase and sale as wheat or cotton, and while there are Produce and Stock Exchanges and exchanges for all great staples, certainly no reason exists why there should not be Labor Exchanges organized for business and profit.

The International Labor Exchange is important in another aspect. One of the most fruitful sources of poverty and crime is the unnatural centralization in cities of immense masses of human beings, who should be distributed throughout the rural districts. The efforts heretofore have been to deal with crime and pauperism after they have sprung into being; whereas; true wisdom dictates that efficient steps should be taken to prevent both as the safer and cheaper course in a country where the elements of wealth are almost boundless, and where pauperism can be almost entirely removed by suitable regulations. To show that different means must be inaugurated to stop the tide of pauperism, reference is made to the following facts taken from the State census of 1865: Paupers and persons relieved temporarily, 278,558. Hence in the whole population of the State of New-York, of 3,827,818, one inhabitant in thirteen was either a pauper, or had been the recipient of charity during the year. After making the most liberal allowance for all those cases in which persons were counted two or three times the figures are most startling. It must also be remembered that very many were relieved by private charity whose names were never reported; and perhaps these latter will counterbalance the number counted more than once in the above estimate. In this connection the following extract from Gov. MORGAN's message in 1860 is full of significance.

"It appears from the report of the Secretary of State that during the year 1858 relief was granted by the public in 260,135 cases, equal to seven and one-fourth per cent. of the entire population, at an expense of $1,491,291 28. Of these relieved, forty-one per cent. were natives of this country, and fifty-nine per cent. were foreigners. While in twenty years, from 1831 to 1851, the population of the State increased only sixty-one per cent., pauperism increased in the same period 706 per cent. In 1831 there was one person relieved to every 123 inhabitants; in 1841, one to every thirty-nine; in 1851, one to every twenty-four; and in 1858, one to every seventeen. Though many persons, doubtless, received relief in more than one place, and therefore appear repeatedly in the returns, and though many of the persons relieved were not paupers, in the ordinary sense of the word, it is still clear that the evil is a great and increasing one, which urgently demands a remedy."

It would thus appear that notwithstanding the beneficial influences which are supposed to be conferred by our public school system, notwithstanding the increased facilities among us for general education, and notwithstanding the rapid progress of our country, pauperism, which through these instrumentalities should be greatly reduced, has increased fourfold—that is, there are ten paupers today to the same number of persons, where there was one thirty-eight years ago. While in thirty-four years, from 1831 to 1865, the population increased only ninety per cent., pauperism increased in the same period about 400 per cent. How can this tendency toward pauperism be arrested? The answer is to elevate the man. The most ready and certain way of elevating the man is to elevate his surroundings. The annual crops of the Great West do not come forward with more regularity over our canals and railroads than do the regular annual supplies of paupers of all classes flow through our poor-houses. Poverty and crime have their sources of production. Millions of acres of fertile lands furnish our agricultural supplies, while the cellars and crowded tenement houses of the worst class furnish our supplies of paupers and criminals.

Wheat, pauperism and crime are products from well known causes. Man can be elevated or depressed just in proportion as his surroundings are favorable or unfavorable. Crime results from moral and intellectual deformity, superinduced by unfavorable and depressing conditions. Great talents, pre-eminent virtues do not emanate from cellars and the hot-beds of vice. The prison and scaffold have not been found to prevent crime in the past, and the great precept "Overcome evil with good," comes to us with fresh inspiration and force as we survey the field of human ills. The Labor Exchange could easily be established and conducted by private munificence, but it has been thought that it would occupy a more extended and useful field if it were made a branch of the local Government; therefore the present bill now before the Senate. The small outlay required would very greatly reduce the cost of supporting our public and private charities, and would tend greatly to develop the Western and Southern States.

NATHANIEL SANDS,
Chairman Executive Committee Citizens' Association.

THE FULLERTON TRIAL.

The Court Decide the Motion as to Declarations of Co-conspirators in Favor of the Prosecution—Highly Important Proceedings Yesterday.

The trial of ex-Judge FULLERTON still continues to excite great interest. Yesterday (the seventh day) the Court-room was again crowded. Justices WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD took their seats at 11 A. M. There was much anxiety to hear what disposition would be made of the motion to allow the District Attorney to prove the declarations of co-conspirators, argument *pro* and *con* regarding which was had on Saturday.

At the opening of the Court Justice WOODRUFF said: "The Court has considered the question whether the evidence adduced in relation to the conspiracy is sufficient to authorize the letter of BELKNAP to be put in evidence as a declaration of a co-conspirator, and are of opinion that it is."

The District Attorney then read the letter, which is as follows:

No. 71 BROADWAY, June 8, 1868.

Hon. E. A. Rollins:

MY DEAR SIR: When, owing to its fatigues and exposures, my health compelled me to beg you to delegate to Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI the positive business of seizures, I intended and expected he would be directed to report to me as a special agent, leaving me to give the needful information to Mr. TRACY.

The accompanying letter, now returned, is useless, and was possibly drawn in haste and signed without inspection. As my arrangements are all made, for a "Land-office" business in seizures, I trust no time will be lost in sending to Gen. KRZYZANOWSKI the same orders which were given to Inspector BLACKIE on Saturday, viz., to report to me directly and act under my instructions.

The control of these important movements, which will culminate in a few days, must be confided to one head, else the "Ring" will beat me, as it has my predecessors. If you do not, I fear we lose the amended powers. Mr. WARD has promised me to return with them without delay.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,

A. A. BELKNAP.

The District Attorney then offered, as further evidence of the declarations of co-conspirators, two letters which had been written by Mr. BIRDSALL.

Mr. STOUGHTON objected, on the ground that BIRDSALL had been sworn as a witness, and it was then competent for the prosecution to get from him every fact in relation to the issues here on trial. He submitted that BIRDSALL's letters would be no evidence here, even assuming that they might be read; that the statements of BIRDSALL were not competent to affect Mr. FULLERTON. The defense had not yet heard on what theory it is sought to introduce these letters, when the writer has been sworn, or on what grounds they are admissible. It would be an extraordinary spectacle to put Mr. BIRDSALL on the stand and ask him what he had already admitted when a witness that might now be contained in these letters. The only question is, what are the facts?

Justice WOODRUFF—The Court do not deem it advisable to say on what particular grounds they put their opinion, unless it be necessary so to do for the guidance of counsel during the progress of the cause, and therefore they forbear to say more than that the letters are inadmissible.

The District Attorney then offered the copy of a letter written by Mr. ROLLINS to KRYZANOWSKI, dated June 6, 1868. Mr. STOUGHTON objected to its admission, unless the prosecution proved the original letter to have been delivered.

Mr. BIRDSALL was then called by the prosecution, but not being in Court, an attachment was issued for him.

Justice WOODRUFF (as to the Rollins letter)—If the original letter were here it could not be put in evidence, *per se*, without identification; the copy of it must, therefore, be excluded.

Ex-United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY was then recalled for the prosecution. He testified that he knew BELKNAP for about one year. Q.—Do you remember an occurrence between him and yourself on the 11th of June, 1868? A.—I do. Q.—Was it in relation to contemplated arrests? A.—It was not in relation to making arrests; BELKNAP alluded to his oath of office, [as special agent of the revenue,] and this was the subject of the conversation; he called to thank me for having written a letter to the President of the United States in relation to restoring him to his position in the navy, and said he would give me an opportunity to make some money; I thanked him, and he said he would see me again; met him about one week afterward in Nassau-street; we spoke for a few minutes; I inquired if he had received news from Washington as to the naval matter; he said he had not, but that he expected it in a few days; he then asked me if I remembered the conversation he had with me previously; I asked him to particularize as to what conversation; he replied, with regard to "making money;" he said, then——

Mr. STOUGHTON here objected to the testimony. All this conversation was after the time when the alleged conspiracy was accomplished.

Justice WOODRUFF—The Court understands this conversation to be with regard to some general plan or scheme to be put into effect.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that if it referred to any such general plan to make money improperly, or if it referred to any other case than that charged in the indictment (THOS. E. SMITH's) it was clearly inadmissible. The alleged conspiracy against SMITH was consummated at this time, and the conversation referred, therefore, to a past act, and had no relation to anything to be done in the future. Counsel then quoted from *Greenleaf on Evidence* to show that declarations such as the prosecution sought to prove must refer to the particular allegations charged in the indictment or it was inadmissible.

The District Attorney said he sought to prove that the arrest of SMITH was only one of a series; that others were to follow.

Justice WOODRUFF—The evidence proposed to be offered is inadmissible.

The District Attorney then repeated the offer of the same evidence as a continuance of conversation as to a conspiracy, which, at the time it was held, was not fully accomplished, inasmuch as the warrants of July, 1868, were not then issued when the acts of June 12 were done.

After argument in opposition, by Mr. STOUGHTON, the Court decided that nothing being charged in the indictment concerning the issue of the warrants of July, and as the acts charged as being the acts of conspirators took place on June 12, the matter of the July warrants was not properly in this case, and could not be so considered.

Marshal MURRAY then testified that he had an interview with the defendant, FULLERTON, in Washington, in November, 1868, at the same time when Mr. COURTNEY testified he was in that city. Mr. STOUGHTON objected to this testimony. The Court had once overruled conversations as to past acts, and the order applied to this conversation in November.

The District Attorney said he would not press the matter, and Mr. MURRAY was told to stand aside.

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was recalled, and an attempt was made to identify by his testimony the copy of the letter written by Commissioner ROLLINS to KRYZANOWSKI, dated June 6. Witness could not swear as to the date of this letter; knew of a letter having been written to KRYZANOWSKI and of only one.

The Court decided that the witness failed to identify the copy.

ALVAH C. VALE, sworn for the prosecution: Knew FULLERTON; saw him in May or June, 1868, in Commissioner BLISS' office; saw him in June at No. 11 Pine-street (FULLERTON's office.)

Q.—What conversation did you have with him on that occasion? [Objected to on the ground that if this was to be evidence of the alleged conspiracy, it should be excluded, for the reason that the District Attorney had plainly inform

it for about the length of a block. One of them seeing that the prize would inevitably slip from their grasp unless at once arrested, leaped on the wagon, drew a revolver on the driver, who incontinently jumped down, leaving the spoils in the hands of the enemy. The passage to the Station-house was not unattended with difficulty, and an armed band of roughs who soon congregated in the vicinity would certainly have attempted a rescue had not the officers first put them on the wrong scent as to their route of departure, and afterward dashed off with their prize to a private stable, where it was duly guarded by them till next day. The horse and wagon are valued at $500.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Close of the Examination—Rose King's Testimony—The Gardiners Exonerated.

The investigation in the case of Capt. JOHN ALEXANDER, who was alleged to have been poisoned, was concluded yesterday by Coroner FLYNN. The examination room was thronged by spectators and opposing counsel in the case. One of the jurors again delayed the proceedings by his tardiness in coming.

ROSE KING, the missing witness, was produced, and evidently labored under an attack of illness. She testified that she knew the deceased; did not attend upon him in his illness, and could not tell how many days he was ill; a few days before his death he spoke of leaving the GARDINERS' house, but twice changed his mind; Mrs. GARDINER and Mrs. GRAEF attended the deceased; had heard Mr. ALEXANDER say that whatever little money he had after his death, Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER were to have it; witness said they might die before him; Mr. GARDINER was present when the deceased said this; he frequently repeated the wish; witness knew nothing except by hearsay about the money found on the person of Capt. ALEXANDER; the first she heard of the money was when Mrs. BURKE came to claim it; one day Mr. GARDINER told her to take care of a pocket-book he gave her; it was full of greenbacks and a quantity of papers; she did not know what they were; she had not said that she had been given a large parcel of bonds to hide in the cellar; now that the question came up, she remembered that she had left Mr. GARDINER's pocket-book on the shelf in the cellar for safe keeping; that was all she knew of the matter.

Counsel were given permission to examine the witness.

By Mr. REDFIELD—I cannot tell whether the papers in the pocket-book were coupons from bonds; Dr. BROCKWAY had left money for her at the House of Detention; she had conversed with Mrs. BURKE and a priest relative to the case.

The jury were then given the case by Coroner FLYNN. He stated that as a chemical analysis of the remains of the deceased had shown that no poison had been found, but there were poisons that could have been used. There was no evidence culminating on the poison question, and the jury had better render a verdict to that effect, or that death resulted from unknown causes.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died a natural death, from softening of the brain.

The accuser of the GARDINERS then became intensely excited, and vented her feelings by exclaiming, "Man may acquit them, but God won't, for they murdered my father."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, one of the counsel for the defence, rather rudely advised Mrs. BURKE to "go home and put vinegar on her head."

Mr. SPENCER checked his colleague by remarking that she was a lady who had lost her father. She was not accountable for her language under the circumstances.

Coroner FLYNN then announced that Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER were released from custody, and they were immediately surrounded by their friends and warmly congratulated.

Mr. GARDINER audibly thanked God that he was "once more under the American flag," and expressed a wish to give three cheers.

Dr. SHINE then spoke to the reporter of the TIMES, and alluded to an editorial on the case, which appeared in yesterday's issue, quite offensively intimating that it must be understood that he did not want any more false reports of the Coroner's language. He was informed that all reports hitherto made in the Alexander case were entirely true, and could be sustained by the facts. Dr. SHINE was subsequently informed by our representative that his action was wholly uncalled for, and would not be submitted to. It is but justice to Coroner FLYNN to state that he deprecated the action of his deputy, expressing himself as perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the representatives of the Press.

The Gardiner Habeas Corpus.

IRA C. GARDINER and his wife were yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM, on an adjourned motion of the hearing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out for their discharge. In answer to the motion it was urged that the investigation before Coroner FLYNN was still unfinished. Judge INGRAHAM directed the matter to stand over until this morning, saying that if the Coroner should be unprepared to render a decision, the prisoners would be discharged without bail. The release of Mr. GARDINER and his wife by the Coroner, as reported above, ends the case.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The Committee on Streets presented a report on the petition of various citizens, asking that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be compelled to place gates at the intersections of the streets crossing the railroad, as is done by the Erie and other railroad companies in Jersey City. The Committee say that such safeguards have become a necessity, and recommend the adoption of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to notify the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to erect such gates forthwith. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to widen Worth-street twenty-five feet, and extend it to West Broadway.

The Committee on the reception of Mr. SEWARD presented a report, with a resolution that all expenses incurred by the Committee be paid by the Controller. It was laid over.

Resolutions were adopted to appoint a License Application Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and to donate $25,000 to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The Board then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A report was presented from the Conference Committee recommending the Board to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the resolution to allow the Police and Civil Justices to appoint Janitors to their Courts, at salaries of $1,500 each.

The report was adopted and the resolution concurred in.

A resolution to purchase REMBRANDT PEALE'S life-size portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON for $1,250 was concurred in.

Resolutions to pave Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, from First-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, were adopted.

Several donations were made to dispensaries, &c., and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The United States Census for 1870.

United States Marshal HARLOW will commence taking a census of the population of this City, including the age, nativity and occupation of each inhabitant, &c., for the decade ending this year, on or about the 1st of June next. A large clerical force will be employed in the work, together with numerous canvassers, who will be selected from both the Republican and Democratic parties. After the necessary data have been collected they will be forwarded to Washington, to be incorporated in the United States census for 1870.

Severity in Police Discipline—Seven Patrolmen Dismissed.

The Police Commissioners are relentlessly executing the promise of the recent resolution to dismiss from the Department all members found unfaithful to their trusts, as well as those guilty of flagrant offenses, for whom this extreme penalty of the rules was formerly reserved. The war upon inefficiency was vigorously maintained yesterday, and the following were removed from office: Patrolmen PETER MCGUIRE, Seventh Precinct; JOSIAH M. FOOTE, Nineteenth Precinct; ANDREW GREER and PATRICK DEMPSEY, Twenty-second Precinct; JOHN M. PALMER, JOHN DEITCH and HENRY REYNARD, Twelfth Precinct. The last three were tried on Friday for neglecting to arrest Capt. BOHAN, who had assaulted ALFRED PITT, a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, and MCGUIRE is the policeman who was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on Sunday for being drunk and disorderly.

The Addington Will—Further and Singular Testimony as to the Insanity of the Deceased.

The proceedings in regard to the contested will of RICHARD D. ADDINGTON, who bequeathed his estate in trust to the Cooper Institute of this City, was continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday. Several additional witnesses were examined on the part of the contestants to show the insanity of the testator.

MARY F. TRUST testified that she was at one time employed by Mr. ADDINGTON as an amanuensis, to copy a work written by him in defence of slavery; he at that time told her that his father had owned two negroes, one of whom acted like an ape, and walked on all fours; the other, he said, barked, acted and walked like a dog, and turned up finally as one of the first preachers of Norfolk, Va.; what had become of the ape he had never been able to discover. She further testified that she was at last turned out of the house by the testator without warning or explanation.

GEORGE W. PALMER, an agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of which the deceased was also an agent, corroborated the previous testimony as to the testator's peculiar views on the subject of religion, and detailed a conversation in which the deceased said that, like St. Paul, he had been suddenly converted, and had become a component part of God; witness once bought a book which the testator claimed to have written, called *The Sabbath of Life*.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, Vice-President of the same Insurance Company, testified on the same point as last witness, and stated that ADDINGTON came to him, after having been employed by him as an agent for some eleven months, and surrendered his position, saying he had become a Christian and it would be sinful for him longer to continue as an insurance agent.

At the conclusion of Mr. BREWER's examination the case was adjourned until Thursday.

A WOMAN SLANDERED.

The Moore-Bonnell Case Closed—The Jury Still Out.

This case was resumed yesterday before Judge SPENCER and a jury. After some unimportant testimony, which did not tend to vary the facts of the case from those already published, Mr. SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, summed up on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER for plaintiff. Judge SPENCER then charged the jury, reviewing at length the testimony on both sides. If the jury found a verdict, he said, they could not escape branding either the plaintiff or defendant as perjurers. The attention of the jury was also directed to the motives which might be assumed to have operated on the plaintiff or defendant for or against swearing falsely. The plaintiff might have found that she had made a bad bargain, and was anxious to get rid of it; but if, with a knowledge of the marriage and the existing evidence of it, which she must have had if the marriage had actually taken place, the plaintiff came boldly into Court to be confronted with that evidence; in an effort to get rid of the marriage she displayed a degree of boldness and hardihood hardly attributable to human nature. The defendant, on his part, manifestly deeply loved the plaintiff then and now, and with such love, men will dare or do any thing to obtain the object of their affection to the exclusion of all others; yet, it must be borne in mind, that at the time when this alleged marriage took place, the relations of the parties were perfectly harmonious; that the defendant had no reason to doubt that the intended marriage would be certainly realized, and therefore no conceivable motive to perpetrate the fraud.

After several hours' absence, the jury not having agreed, the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
405	Sutton vs. Diggles.	747	Ely vs. Connor.
1897	Allen vs. Irving National Bank.	1779	Fisk vs. Bragg.
1921	Decker vs. Jones.	1885	Morris vs. Fleming.
1935	Pender vs. Bryan.	1799	Zahn vs. Boenke.
1805	Pender vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	1775	King vs. Van Clief.
1807	Pender vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1773	Edwards vs. Keutgen.
1497	Schuster vs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.	2139	Pearcifield vs. Ranger.
903	Lester vs. Spofford.	2147	Hoffman vs. Saxton.
919	Rockwell vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	2149	Nat. Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phenix Warehousing Co.
475	Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.	2151	Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
244	Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company.	932	Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1065	Learned vs. Ryder.	1590	Field vs. Devlin.
1336	Same vs. Same.	484	Hand vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.
1947	Same vs. Same.		
3624	Hewitt vs. Miller.	1408	Sicher vs. Shoyer.
1620	Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank of N. Y.	1406	Shuster vs. Jermania Fire Insurance Company.
6656	Walsh vs. Sexton.		
990½	Marsh vs. Salomon.	1610	Jaeger vs. Kelly.
126½	Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.	1546	Judge vs. N. Y. Propeller Line.
1523	Lawrence vs. Maxwell.	1183	Cook vs. State Bank of Boston.
5854	Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Company.	234½	Moody vs. Osborn.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
183½	Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.	193	Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
30	Baxter vs. Drew.	194	Robinson vs. Brisbane
164	Griswold vs. Banks.	195	Lardin vs. Wyckoff.
165	Rainey vs. Laing.	196	Batchelier vs. Batchelier Manfg. Co.
167	David vs. Treadwell.		
170	Schrieber vs. Schirmer.	197	Martens vs. Oeters.
		198	Prouty vs. Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R. Co.
173	Despard vs. Churchill.		
178	Powers vs. Rogers.	199	Ambler vs. Staylor.
184	Weith vs. Mordecai.	200	Del. and Hud. Canal Co. vs. Van Beck.
185	Davidson vs. Morrissey.	201	Manning, Jr., vs. Godenough.
186	The Met. Nat. Bank vs. Place.	202	Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
187	Same vs. Same.		
188	Ayres vs. Levy.	203	Cook vs. Campbell.
189	Brown vs. McKee.	204	Williard vs. Neilson.
190	Schuyler vs. Pelton.	205	Schettler vs. Smith.
191	Roelker vs. Bach.	206	Page vs. McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
146	Long vs. Morse's Patent Steel Co.	136	Brien vs. Green.
		145	Bowers vs. Bloomingdal.
112	Foster vs. Townsend Manf'g Co.	149	Granvis vs. Fogg.
113	Same vs. Same.	171	Wooley vs. Tomlinson.
117	In re The Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	175	Taylor vs. Bradford.
		186	Bell vs. Barrington.
121	Pfeifer vs. Rummell.	187	Masterson vs. Hoyt.
125	Schuster vs. Gilman.	188	Tramp vs. Jackson.

The call commences at No. 193—Skeding vs. Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
763	Roediger vs. McIntyre.	1485	Siebert vs. Leland.
		1485½	— vs. —
999	Blumelang vs. Stahl.	1487	Masters vs. Wakeman.
1427	Berman vs. Bowry.		
1427	Robinson vs. Consalus.	1491	Schlamp vs. Schlamp
		1493	Hawes vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad.
1297	Ackerman vs. Voorhis.	1497	Nebongah vs. Lyons.
1475	Cooper vs. Gardner.	1501	McGarry vs. Board of Supervisors.
1043	Temple vs. Bowen.		
1483	Walsh vs. Kerner.		

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
572	Kohlberts vs. Kelly.	2062	Lawrence vs. National City Bank.
1814	Vincent vs. Sands.		
1734	Dunigan vs. O'Brien.	2064	Same vs. Same.
1838	Smith vs. Tunis.	784	Clare vs. National City Bank.
1044	Condict vs. Hanover Ins. Co.	2096	Knapp vs. Altmeyer.
1972	Logan vs. Ranous.	2098	Coleman vs. Livingston.
1828	Kidder vs. Shaw.		
1760	Astor vs. Reisman.	2042	Garretty vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
2162	Gregory vs. Stone.		
2014	Morey vs. N. Y. Safe Deposit Co.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1701	Livingston vs. Cowles.	466	Burrell vs. Hurry.
		383	Gedney vs. Donnelly.
704	Moler vs. Homan.		
691	Drake vs. Gorman.	619	Leydecker vs. Kelly.
840	Wall vs. Richards.	660	McGrath vs. Delprat.
484	Troppman vs. Kelly.	727	Baruch vs. Mamlock.
471	Atkins vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	688	Fromm vs. Strong.
601	Higgins vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.	732	Metzgar vs. Laterbach.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
808	Schroler vs. Brodie.	258	White vs. Welden.
851	Mansel vs. Durand.	42	Welch vs. Bates.
780	Beebe vs. McKenzie.	794	Cole vs. Ashman.
429	Fenton vs. Miller.	68	Holthausen vs. Pordits.
810	Pratt vs. Cambria Ins Co.		
		53	Stonewall vs. Stevens.
73	Drachman vs. Cort.	55	Patent Button Hole Co. vs. Forgie.
506	Wright vs. Fogg.		
573	Helland vs. Steuben.	56	Coburn vs. Krempt.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
484	Theriet vs. McKenzie.	462	Hursburd vs. Hall.
554	Elias vs. Reed.	525	Holland vs. Huntley.
441	Ocean Bank vs. Carroll.	539	Teschner vs. Harris.
		616	Meyer vs. Egbertson.
652	Newman vs. Bennett.	316	Ripley vs. Hoffman.
266	Herman vs. Oberstiller.	317	Same vs. Same.
		318	Same vs. Same.
229	Compton vs. Haight.	319	Same vs. Same.
298	Bachman vs. Hufnagel.	493	Jeffries vs. Stryker.
		504	Tucker vs. Dinsmore.
409	Variet vs. Broadway and 7th av. R.R. Co.	512	Pike vs. Goodkind.
		602	Ryan vs. Rich.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
305	Crow vs. Mather.	582	Levy vs. Tait.
394	Dean vs. May.	603	Rocke vs. Barmerster.
469	Gonzales vs. Frittes.		
4109	Taylor & Ludlam vs. Spratt.	392	Underhill vs. Baack.
		393	Same vs. Same.
505	Sayle vs. Reinhardt.	387	Netler vs. Ackerman.
560	Kapp vs. Schwager.	4246	Irvine vs. Wilson.
580	Gilmore vs. Daly.	474	Briggs vs. Smith, Jr.
581	Lewis vs. Channing.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Adam B. Lang; rape.	9	The People vs. James Young; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. John Kenney; burglary.	10	The People vs. Mary C. Wilkin, (8 cases;) grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Michael Hallohan; felonious assault and battery.	11	The People vs. Ellen Townley; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Peter Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.	12	The People vs. Ellen Gillmore; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. John Leary; grand larceny.	13	The People vs. Bernhard Lowenthal; grand larceny.
6	The People vs. Bernard Belger; grand larceny.	14	The People vs. John Sullivan and John Maher; petit larceny.
7	The People vs. Joseph Cahn and Frank Solomon; grand larceny.	15	The People vs. Jacob Fisher, petit larceny.
8	The People vs. Emma Haas, (6 cases;) grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 14.

By Judge Ingraham.

Theodora Barber *vs.* Chas. A. Barber; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Adolph Baker *vs.* Emma Louisa Baker; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Meyers *vs.* McGowan; motion granted, with $10 costs.

The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company *vs.* Hoyt; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stinson *vs.* The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; motion granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—BROOKLYN

Before Commissioner Newton.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE CASE.

United States vs. Rowland Perrin et. al.—On the part of Perrin, one of the defendants in this case, Mr. Thomas McGrath said that his client desired to waive examination, when the Court ordered to have him held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Whitbeck, for the other parties, said he was ready to go on with the case.

District Attorney Parris said that these adjournments were at the expense of the Government, and he desired to proceed with the case, and called on Mr. Whitbeck to produce the mortgage, but the counsel for the defence said he had not sufficient notice to get that document, and questioned the right of the District Attorney to compel him to produce it. In the absence of the mortgage the District Attorney said he was not prepared to try the case. It was set down for the 21st, at 12 o'clock. Merrick, another party implicated in this case, was arrested yesterday morning, and gave bail in $5,000 to appear.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THOMAS HIGGINS VS. MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM—AN ACTION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

The plaintiff in this action was engaged in unloading a vessel on one of the piers, when the defendant's truck was, as claimed, negligently driven in such a manner as to seriously injure the plaintiff. He was unable to work at his business for about ten weeks, and some evidence was given tending to show that some of his injuries are of a permanent nature.

The jury rendered a verdict of $350 for plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Emerson and Goodrich; for the defendant, Judge Curtis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

I am directed to announce that there will be an April Term of this branch of the Court.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

MARCH 15, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee.

C. E. Detmold vs. The Central Coal Company.—The plaintiff commenced this action to recover from the Central Coal Company the balance due to him for advances made while acting as agent for the sale of the Company's coal. Upon the report of the referee, recently filed, judgment was entered on the 1st inst. in favor of Mr. Detmold against the Company for the sum of $26,380 39.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappan.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mary Buckley vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover damages to the amount of $5,000 for injuries received by being thrown, as alleged, from the back platform of a car by a conductor in the employ of the above Company. It appears that on the afternoon of the 7th of last June, the plaintiff got on a Fourth-avenue car for the purpose of being transferred uptown in New-York, and when about Spring-street, on the Bowery, she alleges that the conductor in charge of the car, without any cause, pushed her off the platform, and she was severely injured by falling on the pavement. The defence is a general denial. The case is still on.

Bernard Hughes for plaintiff; T. R. Strong for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The following order has been made by the Judges of the Superior Court, and published as a rule of the Court:

No more than one Special Term shall be held at the same time.

No order to show cause made by a Judge out of Court shall be made returnable, nor shall any motion be noticed for hearing elsewhere than at the regular Special Term room, and all such orders and motions shall be there heard and not elsewhere, except by order of the Judge holding the Special Term. Defaults in such orders and motions shall be taken at the regular Special Term room, and not elsewhere, and any default taken elsewhere will be vacated by the Judge holding the regular Special Term.

This rule shall apply to orders and motions in actions only.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

This branch of the Court having adjourned from the 7th of February to this morning for want of jurors, and an extra panel having been ordered and called, a full attendance of jurors were found to be present; but no cause being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to to-morrow (this) morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 115¾
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 110⅝
10,000 do. 111
33,000 do. 111¼
50,000 do. 111⅜
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 108⅝
35,000 do. c 108¾
2,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '64. 110
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 108¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 109⅝
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.. 109¾
125,000 do. 109⅞
60,000 do. c. 109⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 106
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 106⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 112⅛
10,000 do. 112⅜
40,000 do. 112¼
46,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c. 60⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 50¼
30,000 do. 50⅛
60,000 do. 50¼
10,000 do. 50
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c. 71¼
5,000 do. 71
1,000 do. 70¾
55,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. 22½
13,000 do. 22¼
50,000 do. bet. call 22½
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s n. April and Oct. 88
2,000 Missouri 6s. 93
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs. 72¾
3,000 N. Y. St. B. L. R. 109⅛
5,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds. 98¾
4,000 Erie 4th M. 88
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bds. 105
3,600 B., N. Y. & E. 1st 88
5,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds. 94¼
3,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M. 85¾
10,000 do. 85⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds. 91
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. P 86
10,000 Morris & Es. 1st 101⅛
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M. 106
6,000 do. 106⅛
5,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 80
5,000 Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds. 79
500 Clev. & P. 4th M. 75
10,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 87½
5,000 Chi. & Alt., 1st. 103
5,000 O. & M. Con. Bds. 84
6,000 N. Mo. 1st M. B 84⅜
5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. 83⅞
18,000 do. 83⅝
10,000 do. 2d call 83⅝
$1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 93¾
10,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97¾
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div. 78¾
1,000 do. 78¼
40 Ocean Bank 90
10 Fourth N. Bank. 104½
15 do. bet. call. 104
45 Continental Bank 98
100 Cum. Coal Pf. 28
300 West. U. Tel. 33¾
100 Pacific Mail 35¾
200 do. bet. call. 36⅛
200 Adams Ex. 62⅛
300 do. 62¼
100 A. M. U. Ex. 38½
300 do. bet. call 38
100 U. S. Ex. bet. call 49⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. 97⅝
400 do. 97⅜
300 do. bet. call 97⅜
320 do. 97⅝
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer. 95⅝
20,000 do. 95⅛
20,000 do. b10 95⅞
10,000 do. bet. call 95⅝
20,000 do. 95⅛
1,000 do. 95⅛
600 Erie R. 25
100 Reading 97⅛
100 Mich. Central 119⅛
300 Lake S. & M. S. 86⅝
200 do. bet. call 86⅝
50 Panama R. s60 154
100 Ill. Cen. R. 142
500 do. 143
100 Chic. & N. W. 72⅛
300 do. 72¼
1000 do. 72¼
100 do. 72⅛
112 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 74⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. 118⅛
100 do. bet. call. 118⅜
200 Mil. & St. P. 61⅛
100 do. 61⅛
900 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 74⅛
200 T., W. & W. 46
300 do. b10 46
100 do. 46
500 do. 46
100 do. 46
50 Tol., W. & W. Pf. 73⅛
100 do. bet. call. 74
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. 93⅝
66 do. 93⅝
7 do. 94
500 Alt. & T. H. 27
100 Ohio & Miss. 29½
300 do. 29⅜
100 St. Louis & I. M. R 43½
90 Morris & Essex. 91
200 Bos., H. & Erie R 6⅛
55 H. & St. Jos. R. 106⅜
300 Col., C. & I. C. R. 19½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 115¾
2,000 do. 115⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 114⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.. 109⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62. 111⅛
1,000 do. 111
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64. 109⅞
10,000 do. 109⅞
12,000 do. 109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 109⅜
10,000 do. s3 109⅛
76,000 do. 109⅜
10,000 do. b3 109⅜
4,000 do. c 109⅜
195,000 do. 109⅛
$80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 109⅜
8,000 do. 109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 108⅞
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 108⅜
11,000 do. 108⅜
25,000 do. 108⅜
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.. 109⅜
1,500 do. 109⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 106⅛
10,000 do. 106⅛
32,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.. 105⅞
3,000 do. 106
20,000 do. 105⅞
45,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 112⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$24,000 Tenn. 6s. x. c. 60⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 49⅞
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R. 109⅛
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s.. 47
4,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. 69⅛
16,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n. 22½
2,000 do. 22⅛
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July 83
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.. 92
1,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 94
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds. 87¼
40,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M. 84
2,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs. 90
100 Merchants' Bank 124
50 Bk. of Commerce. 123
100 Canton Co. 61⅛
300 Quick. M. Co.. b.c. 12
50 A. M. U. Ex. 38⅛
10 do. 38⅛
21 Dub. & S. C. R. 108⅛
200 Pacific Mail 35⅝
1000 do. 35⅛
2600 do. 35⅛
800 do. 35⅛
1000 do. bet. call 35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 97⅝
55 do. 97⅛
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. 95⅜
10,000 do. bet. call 95⅛
200 Reading 97
100 Mich. Cen. R.. b. c 119⅛
28 L. S. & M. So. R. 87⅛
100 Ill. Cen. 143⅛
400 do. b. c. c. 143⅛
500 Chic. & N. W. 71⅛
50 do. 71⅛
200 do. 72
100 Chi. & R. I. 118⅛
100 Tol., W. & W. 45⅛
100 Del., Lac. & W. R. 102⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 29⅛
300 do. 29⅛
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 85⅜
70 do. 86⅛

MONDAY, March 14—P. M.

The gold market opened with some firmness this morning, and the sales advanced from 112⅛ as on Saturday night to 113⅛@113½ ₩ cent.; but the advance was not long maintained, and before 12 o'clock it was known on the Street that Bills on London had fallen to 108 ₩ cent. for the leading names which carried sales of Gold to 112⅞@112½@112@111⅞ ₩ cent. The pressure to sell Exchange is quite marked, while the absence of a substantive trade demand is equally so. The leading Bankers who have Foreign Exchange relations with the Cotton ports of the South are full of Bills, bought at New-Orleans, Mobile, &c., at low figures, and the offerings in that quarter continue to increase. Of course, the Bankers here make a good thing even at 108 ₩ cent., 60 days London, and 108⅛@¼ ₩ cent., short sight, as against such operations. The clearances of Cotton to the English and Continental markets for the past fortnight have supplied about fifteen million of dollars in Foreign Exchange. Outside of this influence, there was not much in the market today to influence Gold either up or down. The Funding Bill in Congress is scarcely alluded to as immediately effecting Gold. The measure is not expected to take definite shape for thirty or forty days to come. In the shape in which it left the Senate on Friday night it fails to give satisfaction to any party. Considering that the Secretary of the Treasury had already authority under the General Loan Act of March 3, 1865, to refund the 5-20s at a cheaper rate of interest, regret begins to be felt that the subject was brought before Congress at all this session. It was only moved in the hope that additional facilities would be voted to the Secretary to place the new stocks abroad, and this has been denied to him. Mr. SHERMAN, who had the present Bill in charge in the Senate, as Chairman of Finance, doubted the vitality of the Act of 1865, but from the following remark of Mr. CONKLING, it seems that no such doubt was entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"MR. CONKLING—I referred to the act of 1865, and also to the act of April 12, 1866, the chief virtue, however, being in the act of 1865, which the act of 1866 extends. Now, as I say, it is not of very much importance whether this act be living or be dead. I think I shall violate no propriety when I say *that the Treasury Department, as at present administered, entertains no doubt whatever of the living, active effect of that act; that no doubt is entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject now, and no doubt has been entertained since the act was inscribed upon the statute-book.* I think I shall be guilty of no impropriety in saying that the reason which leads me and other Senators to support this funding bill, is entirely satisfactory to the Minister of Finance, namely, the belief that although there be in the statute authority now a fresh act will bring in a fresh loan with some advantage for considerations which it is unnecessary to touch upon, and which are not at all a doubt that the act to which the Senator from Wisconsin has referred, and the act to which the Senator from Ohio intended to refer is effective now in every respect in which it was ever effective when first put upon the statute-book."

The act referred to authorizes the Secretary to fund or refund any outstanding obligations of the Government, by new loans sold in the United States or elsewhere, without restriction as to price, and only limited, if made payable in coin, to six per cent. interest and forty years to run. The only subsequent qualification to this necessary authority is a joint resolution of Congress forbidding the contraction of the greenback circulation below $356,000,000, at which it has stood ever since. If any thing more than another could render the new Funding bill less acceptable to the public than the existing authority, it is the attempt which it makes to withdraw this circulation at the uncalled for cost to the Treasury and the tax payers of about fifteen million dollars a year.

The Public Funds again sympathized with the course of Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 opened at 109⅞@109⅜ in the morning, and fell back to 109⅜@109⅛ near the close of the day. The other 5-20s were, if any thing, weaker than the '67s. The 1864s, May and November, sold at 109⅞; 1862s at 111; 1865s, 109⅜@109⅛, and 1865s, January and July, at 108⅜@108⅛. The 10-40 5 ₩ cents were steady at 106@105⅞ ₩ cent.

The Southern State Bonds were weaker on Tennessees new until late in the day, and also lower on the old Virginias.

In the Railway Market the fluctuations were not violent, as compared with the closing figures of Saturday night. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were the strongest of the list; the Western Roads were somewhat better than Saturday on Northwest and Lake Shore, and on other descriptions steady. The market was not a very well defined one at the close of the day, and the quotations closed irregular, as follows, compared with Saturday night. Gold, after 3 o'clock, was steadier at the decline of the morning, the Money Market easy and Foreign Exchange weak on the basis of 108 ₩ cent. on London.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 14.

	Saturday.	Monday
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109⅛
American Gold Coin	112⅛	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	50½	50⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	95	95⅛
Reading Railroad	97⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	118½	118⅜
Northwestern Common	71¼	72
Northwestern Preferred	86⅜	86⅜
Pacific Mail Company	36¼	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅝
Lake Shore	86⅝	86⅞
Erie	24¾	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 reg., '67	109
5-20 reg., '62	109⅜	5-20 coup., '67	109¼
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '68	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	109¼	10-40 reg	105¾
5-20 coup., '65	109⅜	10-40 coup	106
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	108	6s currency	112¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60¼	Alabama 8s	97
Tennessee 6s, new bds	50¼	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	70	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	84	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	93	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s	46⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '75	93
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22¼	Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '78	95
S. Carolina 6s	87⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '83	95
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	83	Michigan 7 ₩ ct., '78	99
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	84⅜	Mich. 7 ₩ ct., War Ln.	100
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss	92⅜	N. Y. Coup. Bty Loan	109
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	70	N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	83⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	104
Rhode Island 6s	99⅜	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	103
Alabama 5s	70⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅜	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gal. & Chi. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chi., R. I. & Pac	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅜
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87⅜	N. J. Cen. new Bds	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	83	Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 1st.	106
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	105	Pitts., F.W. & Chi. 2d.	97¼
Hudson R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 3d.	94
Harlem 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	93
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	91
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct., 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101⅜	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Cen. Pacific Bonds	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	85⅜	Ohio & Miss. con	83¼
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅜	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	87⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	91
Chi. & N. West. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	93⅜
Con. 7 ₩ cent., con	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89
H. & St. Jo. Land Gts.	109	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	83½
Tol. & Wab. Equip't	76	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol. W. & W. con. C. S. F.	79	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. Western 1st, '88	106	Tol., Peo. & War., E.D.	81⅜
Gt. Western 1st, '88	84	Tol., Peo. & War., W.D.	78¼
Gt. Western 2d, '93	79⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Continental	99
Manhattan	140	St. Nicholas	114
Merchants'	124	Commonwealth	112
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	146
Union	130	Park	165
America	145	Central National	108
Phenix	108	Fourth National	104
Greenwich	218	Ninth National	110⅜
Merchants' Ex.	104	Tenth National	105
State of New-York	106⅜	Oriental	150⅜
Commerce	122	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110
Ocean	90	Cumberland Coal Pf.	28
Mercantile	116	Canton Co., Baltim're.	61⅜
American Exchange	114⅜	Western Union Tel.	33⅜
Chatham	167	Quicksilver Mining	12
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Mining	8⅜
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Preferred	18⅜
Hanover	106	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	49¼
Irving	116	Boston Water Power	17⅜
Metropolitan	140	Adams Express	62⅜
Grocers'	115	Wells-Fargo Express	20⅜
East River	105	American Express	38⅜
Market	120	United States Ex.	47¼
Nassau	107	Merchants' Union Ex.	7
Shoe and Leather	165	Pacific Mail	35⅜
Corn Exchange	125		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 14.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	100½
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114	114⅛
Pennsylvania Central	113	113¼
Reading	96¾	96⅞
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	27⅝
Northern Central	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation	30¾	31⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅞	89⅝

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company were:

	1870.	1869.	Increase.
In February,	$158,788 66	$127,817 55	$30,971 11

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of March 14, says of the Coal trade: "The difficulties in the anthracite coal regions seem to be reaching a crisis, especially in the Schuylkill region. Trade there has very nearly reached a stand-still, while in the Lehigh and other regions north, it is progressing moderately, to the great prejudice of the trade in the Schuylkill region. This fact is shown in the last week's reports of tonnage by the principal carrying companies from the several regions. The Coal carried last week by the Reading Railroad, other than for the Company's use, was less than one-tenth of what it was in corresponding weeks last year, while the tonnage of the two Lehigh Railroads, and the roads running from the Lackawanna region, show but a small percentage of reduction. This is stimulating efforts to a compromise of differences between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill region, to which end a meeting is called for a conference between the representatives of the two interests, at Pottsville, to-morrow, when it is hoped all parties may be made to comprehend the necessity of an early adjustment and a quick resumption of work. There is danger in delay, as every day gives to the other competing coal regions a stronger hold on the general market. The Reading Railroad seems to offer a liberal concession, and the interest of operators and miners are so manifestly on the side of coöperation with it, that we have strong hopes that the representatives of the miners, at their meeting to-morrow, may have sufficient influence with their constituents to bring them to reasonable terms. A little concession in demands may insure work all the season, and pay much better than higher prices now, with interruptions hereafter for want of a market. The trade last week fell off considerably. The Reading Railroad brought down, of all kinds, for the week ending on the 10th inst., only 14,987 tons, against 45,624 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1, 676,113 tons, against 639,635 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 36,478 tons. The total product of all the anthracite regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, was 149,802 tons, against 172,332 tons the previous week—a decrease of 22,530 tons—and for the fiscal year, 2,203,706 tons, against 1,915,261 tons to the same dates last year, showing an increase of 288,445 tons. The trade at Port Richmond continues dull. There is little coal on hand, and at the very low coal freights which rule, vessel masters look elsewhere for employment.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 28 remarks:

"Although the past week opened with decided indications of the frost's departure, it yet lingered a few days, when the weather became fine and open enough for the renewal of tillage and all field labors. If there were occasionally light falls of snow and rain, no decided complaints yet come to hand as to any damage. March, if true to itself, will do much to help the growth, though wanted for the condition of samples and the sowing of Lent corn; but a kindly Spring may once more bring plenty. The failure this season of remuneration for cereals may suggest a more extended culture of stock, as meat continues dear; but this is not without the difficulty of Winter keep and the liability to disease, of which growers have lately had smart experience. It is remarkable that the same suggestions are thrown out in Canada—colonists there being quite as much disheartened as British farmers; and foreigners complain as well, without paying as high rents and rates for their land. But it must be admitted there have been worse times than these from which the agricultural interests have fully recovered. Nor can be shut our eyes to the condition of the working classes, who still suffer more—and these fluctuations seem inevitable. It is hard to be hopeful when the current of adversity runs strong; but it is better to take heart than despond. We can only say we have never seen the depression last long when things are sold at less than the cost of production. Foreign advices show very little change. Paris has been rather dearer, but not France generally. Belgium and Holland have been dull—neither the roads nor the rivers lately permitting much traffic. Danzig has shown signs of weakness on small supplies, though Germany generally has been firm. In Hungary markets have risen nearly 1s. ₩ quarter for fine Wheat; but there are no official reports as to any damage done to the growing Wheat. New-York has continued drooping under the influence of cable advices from France and England; but there are some reports of injury to the Fall Wheat. South and West Russia, from the north-west to the south-east, are alike in a most perfect calm; and for want of foreign orders at Odessa a moderate speculation has been going on, just enough to keep prices from a decided decline—but these are too high for England.

The arrivals off the coast since 18th February were 18 cargoes, of which 4 cargoes were Wheat, 12 Maize, 1 Barley, and 1 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat 19 cargoes in all—viz.: Berdiansk at 37s. 9d. to 38s. 6d., Marianopoli at 37s. 9d. to 39s., Ghirka at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d., Ghenicheak at 37s.; Maize—11 cargoes at 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.; Rye—1 cargo at 28s. 6d.; Barley—4 cargoes at 20s. to 22s. 3d.; Beans—1 cargo at 33s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 51,039 qrs. at 40s. 8d., against 61,102 qrs. at 50s. 3d. in 1869. The London averages were 43s. 6d. on 3,603 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 19th February were 307,783 cwts. Wheat and 20,869 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment.

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Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

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☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for sale at 97 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Resin, bbls	653
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	553
Cotton, bales	2,786	Peanuts, bags	986
Dried Fruit, pkgs	217	Pork, bbls	149
Eggs, bbls	1,479	Beef, pkgs	57
Flour, bbls	14,024	Cut meats, pkgs	450
Corn-meal, bbls	99	Lard, pkgs	139
Corn-meal, bags	2,360	Butter, pkgs	1,405
Wheat, bushels	9,634	Cheese, boxes	2,253
Corn, bushels	2,726	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Malt, bushels	1,890	Oil-cake, pkgs	548
Oats, bushels	3,420	Dressed Hogs, No	125
Beans, bushels	66	Tallow, pkgs	48
Flax, bdls	116	Rice, pkgs	174
Hops, bales	217	Tobacco, hhds	12
Hides, No	6,457	Tobacco, boxes	862
Hides, bundles	81	Skins, bales	137
Leather, sides	9,734	Whisky, bbls	710
Sp's Turpentine, bbls.	161	Wool, bales	367
Tar, bbls	500	Cotton Seed, bags	1,414

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Pride of Canada*, for Liverpool—5 casks Lard Oil, 1,883 pieces Fustic, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 56,283 lbs. Tallow, 1,946 Staves, 571,627 lbs. Bacon, 364 bbls. Tar, 425 bags Oil Cake, 697 bags Cottonseed, 800 bales Cotton, 452 pkgs. Clocks, 46 Empty Cases.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—35,686 bushels Wheat, 26,000 lbs. Tallow, 24 boxes Tobacco, 22 cks. Stearine, 28 cases Sewing Machines, 60,369 lbs. Bacon, 480 pieces Lignum vitæ, 390 bales Cotton, 1,376 bbls. Resin, 1,000 Staves, 255 bags Oil-cake, 2,395 bbls. Flour, 25 tierces Beef, 41 bbls. Pork, 120 sacks Cotton Seed Cake, 31 boxes Mutton.

By the brig *Laura*, for Cadiz—6,000 boxes Petroleum, 16,080 Staves.

By the bark *Regina*, for Antwerp—4,104 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *Avon*, for Leghorn—1,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in light request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but inactive in the local market. At Baltimore, 1,600 bags Rio, by the *Frances Jane*, were sold at 12c., gold, in bond, ₩ lb. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@15¾c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 15c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@16½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather stronger in price though not remarkably active. Sales, 2,064 bales for early delivery, (of which 411 bales were to arrive,) including 2,316 bales to shippers, 310 bales to spinners, and 326 bales to speculators; also, 3,650 bales for forward delivery, including 150 bales basis Low Middling, for March, at 20½c.; 700 bales do., for April, at 19⅞c.@20⅛c.; 650 bales do., for May, at 19⅞c.@20⅛c.; 1,350 bales do., for June, at 19⅞c.@20¼c.; 200 bales do., for July, at 19⅞c., ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	18
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19¾	20
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22	22¼
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23¾	24

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,786
Receipts last week	11,216
Receipts the preceding week	13,133
Receipts since Sept. 1	501,354
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	882,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,190
Exports since Sept. 1	238,456
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,479
Estimated stock here	67,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate trade reported in State and Western Flour within our previous range of prices. The principal holders have not been disposed to press their supplies on the market, and have been unwilling to make concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 75@$5 05; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 05@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 30 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 75
Extra State	4 75@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	4 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	4 85@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 85@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in good request at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 45 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 45@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 30@$5 50 for Inferior to Choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at from $2 45@$2 90 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand for shipment and milling purposes at quite firm prices, especially for desirable lots of Spring, which have been most sought after. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 29; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 27 for Milwaukee, the latter rate for extra choice, in store; mixed No. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 12; No. 3 Spring at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65. Amber State at $1 26, afloat, ₩ bushel. Corn has attracted less attention, and has been quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 25,000 bushels at $1 01@$1 04½ (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 90c.@96c. for New Mixed Western; 96c.@$1 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern; $1 02 for White Western and Southern; 82c.@90c. for unsound Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quite dull at 85c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, $1@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ₩ bushel. Sales 500 bushels State at $1 ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet and heavy. Sales, 5,000 bushels Canada-west on private terms, and 2,800 bushels two-rowed State at 75c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand and depressed in price; 3,500 bushels State changed hands at 90c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Western Oats have been in more demand, chiefly on speculative account, at firmer prices. Other kinds have been quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels, in lots, at 52½c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store; 60c.@61c. for car lots of Ohio; 59c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@57½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,395 bbls. Flour and 35,686 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 14, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	2,344,324	Barley	225,597
Corn	449,000	Malt	92,637
Oats	1,062,683	Peas	16,030
Rye	30,089		

* Including 55,000 bushels California Wheat.

HAY—Bale Hay continues salable and steady at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been rather slow of sale, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₩ lb. Receipts today, 217 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been fairly active, and most kinds have been held with firmness. Light weight Hemlock tannages have been quoted rather cheaper. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ₩ lb., currency.

MOLASSES—The demand has been confined to job lots within our former range: Old and New Crop Porto Rico, 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 28c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@84c. ₩ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@28c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	— @ —	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	38c.@50c.	50c.@55c.
English Islands	— @ —	40c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@79c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and depressed slightly, closing weak, on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained, ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 653 bbls.; sales, 670 bbls.; exports, 1,000 bbls. Tar has been dull, at old rates; receipts, 500 bbls.; exports, 364 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, within our former range; receipts, 161 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c. ₩ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 05@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$3. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—The market has been dull and heavy for most kinds, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@96c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 63c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₩ gallon; Cotton Seed Oil, Crude, 60c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@77½c.; White, 85c.@92½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been without notable activity, though quoted about steady, on the basis of 15c.@15½c. in bulk, with sales reported of about 700 bbls.; 19½c.@20c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c.@19½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 571 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been offered rather more freely, and has been weak in price, yet the demand has been comparatively moderate, partly for export but mainly on speculative account. Sales have been reported here of 1,100 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, part at 26½c.@27c., and 2,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 28½c. ₩ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,750 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26⅜c.@26⅞c.; 1,000 do., for April, at 27¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, and 3,000 bbls. do., September to November delivery, on private terms. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 553 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,812 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,150 bbls. and 6,000 boxes. Refined Oils in cases are inactive at 34c.@35c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in light demand at 9¼c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, per gallon. The export clearances include 4,104 bbls. Naphtha for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last, but quoted rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 535 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 25, chiefly at $26 25 for New Mess; $25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$24 for Rumps, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been inactive and nominal at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11½c.@11¾c. for City, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at former rates; sales have been reported of 185 pkgs. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet; prices favor buyers; sales equal to 190 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12½c.@12¾c., and Short Rib at 13¾c.@14¼c., ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much in price, but has shown less animation; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 13¼c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly 14c.@14¼c. for City, and 14¼c.@14½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₩ lb. Also, 500 tierces prime Steam, including seller March, at 14¼c., and May at 14½c., ₩ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grade, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef rules quiet last, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $28@$32 ₩ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter has been in request, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@32c. ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,405 pkgs. Cheese is inactive at from 6c.@16¼c., as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 2,253 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₩ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₩ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₩ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₩ lb	25@27
Extra State, half firkin tubs, ₩ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half firkin tubs, ₩ lb	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₩ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₩ lb	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₩ lb	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₩ lb	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb	16@17
Common Dairy Packed, ₩ lb	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₩ lb	16@16¼
Fine State Factories, ₩ lb	15@16
Fair to good State Factories, ₩ lb	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	15@15¼
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	14@17
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₩ lb	26@27
Good to Extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₩ lb	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₩ lb	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₩ lb	6@12

SUGARS—There has been a livelier call for Raw Sugars today, chiefly for Refining purposes, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 879 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c., and 2,994 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. New crop Cuba about ½c. ₩ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand, but lower in price, ranging from 11½c.@13¼c., as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced their figures ½c. ₩ lb., and now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 13½c.; Granulated, 13½c.; Ground, 13c.; White A, 12½c.; Yellow C, 12c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9½c.; also, 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@14¼c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

WHISKY—Is heavy and drooping; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., ₩ gallon; receipts, 710 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather stronger, especially on Grain for Liverpool, but business has been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; 23,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 4d.@4½d. ₩ bushel; 400 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 850 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl., and 600 bales Hops at 3-16d. ₩ lb. For Bremen, a North German bark of 3,500 bbls. capacity, with Petroleum, on private terms; 500 bales Cotton, by sail, at ½c. gold, ₩ lb., and 1,000 bbls. Resin, by steam, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, March 14, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—Under the influence of continued light receipts the demand for all classes of stock has visibly improved, and the quantities held by the trade are being quietly and rapidly absorbed. We cannot note any advance in prices, and would state that the continued comparative low prices has alone caused the consumption of the large crop produced the past season. The season for the new crop is rapidly approaching, and as the prospect is now strongly in favor of a still lower range of prices for the ensuing season, for Butter and most of other farm products, corresponding to the appreciated value of national currency, and to the necessities of commerce and labor, no advance of a permanent character is expected or probable. The market closes firmly at quotations:

Extra State, firkins, ₩ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₩ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₩ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₩ lb	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	32@35
Common to Fair State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₩ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₩ lb	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₩ lb	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₩ lb	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₩ lb	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb	15@18

CHEESE—The market for Cheese has been active during the past week at our reduced quotations, and a sufficient quantity has been taken for export to England to greatly relieve the situation. A fair, healthy demand continues for local and coastwise trade, and the feeling is that bottom has been reached for the present crop; but for the future, the belief is universal with all classes of operators and exporters that the prices for the past three years will never again be realized under ordinary circumstances. Our quotations are unchanged:

Extra State Factories, ₩ lb	16@16¼
Fine State Factories, ₩ lb	15@16
Fair to good State Factories, ₩ lb	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	15@15¼
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₩ lb	26@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₩ lb	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₩ lb	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₩ lb	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₩ lb	6@12

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry has been very light, and with an active trade all receipts were promptly cleared at full prices.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, State and New-Jersey, ₩ lb	25@26
Turkeys, Western, ₩ lb	22@25
Chickens, State and New-Jersey, ₩ lb	21@23
Chickens, Western, ₩ lb	19@21
Ducks, State and New Jersey, ₩ lb	25@28
Ducks, Western, ₩ lb	23@25
Geese, ₩ lb	14@18

EGGS—There is nothing new to note in the Egg market. Receipts continue full and steady, as also the demand, which give a good healthy tone to the market, and prevent an accumulation of stock

State and Pennsylvania fresh, ₩ dozen	27@27½
Western fresh, ₩ dozen	26@27
Canada, ₩ dozen	26@27
Southern, ₩ dozen	26@27

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are more firmly held, though inquiries are lighter. Peas are without movement.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₩ bushel	$2 30@$2 40
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 90@ 2 00
Beans, Medium, prime, ₩ bushel	1 65@ 1 75
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 20@ 1 30
Beans, Pea, prime, ₩ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Assorted, common, ₩ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₩ bushel	1 12@ 1 15
Peas, Southern, black eyes, two bushel bags	4 00@ 4 25

POTATOES—The market is fairly active at firm prices.

Bermudas, ₩ bbl	$10 00@$11 00
Peach Blows, White, ₩ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Peach Blows, Red, ₩ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Prince Alberts, ₩ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Dyrights, ₩ bbl	1 75@ 2 00
Buckeye, ₩ bbl	1 25@ —
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ₩ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
Turnips, Russia, ₩ bbls	1 50@ 1 62
Cabbages, ₩ 100	7 00@ 8 00
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	5 00@ 5 25
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ₩ box	1 75@ 2 00

FRUITS—Choice Apples are growing scarcer, and prices are advancing accordingly; transactions are not large, being confined to local trade; single barrels of Extra Choice will bring $5 50, and in some instances $6:

Apples, Russetts, ₩ bbl	$4 25@$4 50
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	5 00@ 5 25
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl	4 75@ 5 00
Apples, Baldwins, ₩ bbl	4 75@ 5 00
Apples, mixed lots, ₩ bbl	4 50@ 4 75
Apples, common, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Prime Cranberries, ₩ bbl	17 00@19 00

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—Dried Apples are offered at lower rates to start trade, but so far with little success. Peaches and Berries are also dull:

Apples, Sliced, ₩ lb	11½@12½
Apples, State, good to prime, ₩ lb	9 @10
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₩ lb	8 @ 9
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ₩ lb	7 @ 8
Apples, State and Western, fair, ₩ lb	6½@ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₩ lb	20 @22
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₩ lb	10 @10½
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ₩ lb	8 @ 9½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₩ lb	8½@ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, fair to good, ₩ lb	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ₩ lb	12 @12½
Raspberries, ₩ lb	25 @28
Cherries, ₩ lb	20 @28
Plums, ₩ lb	25 @26

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ₩ lb	$0 36 @$0 38
Ginseng, Southern, ₩ lb	60 @ 65
Ginseng, Western, ₩ lb	50 @ 55
Broom Corn, Red, ₩ lb	12½@ 13½
Broom Corn, Green, ₩ lb	13½@ 15
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb	22 @ 23
Honey, Buckwheat, ₩ lb	18 @ 20
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Clover Seed, Prime, ₩ bbl	12½@ 13
Rough Flax Seed, ₩ bushel	2 35 @ 2 40
Timothy Seed, ₩ bushel	4 50 @ 4 75

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1870.

At Communipaw Market, this morning, the fresh-arrived Cattle were few in number in comparison to the general arrivals on Mondays; the grades also were not excellent, and the appearance of the Cattle was not that which would attract buyers. Long exposure to the recent storms had so injured the appearance of the horned Cattle as to seriously detract from their value. We subjoin a list of prices: No prime Bullocks; first-class, 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb.; second-class, 15c. ₩ lb.; third-class, 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. A very few poor coarse Cattle sold as low as 13½c. ₩ lb.; highest price, 16c. ₩ lb.; lowest price, 13½c. ₩ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 217 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt.; also, for ALEXANDER & CASTLES, 30 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6¾ cwt. J. H. DOLBY sold for ALEXANDER & CASTLES 53 Illinois, from fair to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₩ lb.; average weight, 6½ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for ALEXANDER & CASTLES 63 Illinois, fair Cattle, except a small tail very coarse and poor, from 13½c.@16c. ₩ lb.; average weight, 6¾ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for HOLMES & LAFFERTY 119 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6¼ cwt.; also, for MAXWELL & BERY, 33 Illinois, fair lot, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6½ cwt.; and again, for H. DUDLEY, 17 Illinois, nice tidy cattle, at 15¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.; and also, for D. MCPHERSON, 59 Illinois, good lot, at 15¼c.@15½c. ₩ lb.; weight, 8 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for selves 125 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₩ lb.; average weight, 7¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP-MARKET.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by BELLIS & PIDCOCK, for week ending March 12, 1870, 4,303 Sheep; price received, $24,823 81; range of prices, 5¼c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Weekly report of Sheep sold by KASE & HOUVER, for week ending March 14, 1870, 4,386 Sheep; price received, $26,024 22; average price ₩ head, $5 33; range of prices from 5¼c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Sales effected this forenoon by KASE & HOUVER, 180 Sheep from Washington County, N. Y.; average weight ₩ head 83 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

MAC BRIDE & BATLETT'S weekly report of Hogs sold for week ending March 12, 1870: 1,424 Hogs, average 130 lbs. ₩ head, at $11 76 ₩ cwt.; City Dressed Hogs sold at 11¼c. ₩ lb. Market dull. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Market for week ending March 12, 1870: 1,877 head of horned Cattle; 4,018 Hogs; 10,965 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 385 head of horned Cattle, 3,985 Hogs, 7,838 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 182 head of horned Cattle; 1,191 Hogs; 2,572 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Chamberlin's Yards, at Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending March 14, 1870: 11 Beeves; 716 Sheep; 36 Cows; 101 Veals.

PERSONAL.

A LETTER ON THURSDAY. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNE & STANTON, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. (Signed,) W. F. CORNE, J. S. STANTON, JAMES RITCHIE, Special.

No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of CORNE & JAMES, for the transaction of a Commission business in Governments, Stocks, Bonds, and all the Pacific Railroad Securities.

W. F. CORNE.
CHAS. A. JAMES.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

The undersigned, of the late firm of CORNE & STANTON, will continue business on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.

Being a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, he can give personal and prompt attention to all orders in Governments, Stocks, Bonds and all the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Securities that may be intrusted to him.

J. S. STANTON.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (English Opera.) Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rose, Miss Heraee, Messrs. Nordblom, Laurence and others.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Magrath, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howist, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CASTLE OF FORBEMAN, and KING AND DESERTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BARKER'S ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Hong Kong, by way of London, state that the Captain of the *Bombay* had been suspended, not on account of the collision with the *Oneida*, but for neglecting to ascertain the extent of the injury done, and for taking no measures to save the drowning crew. The *Pall Mall Gazette* regards the punishment as inadequate....A son of Mr. GLADSTONE has just been ordained by the Bishop of Winchester....The death of Mr. BROUGH, the dramatist, is announced....The Education bill of Mr. FORSTER is denounced, because it refers religious questions to local bodies for adjustment....A writer in the London *Times* says the reduction of Atlantic Cable tolls to five shillings for twenty words would result in the cessation of five per cent. dividends, and might effect the reserve fund of the companies....A London dispatch says the adverse party in Rome is gaining strength. Dispatches from Rome confirm the report of the French demand for representation. The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church, it is said, makes a change in the attitude of France inevitable. It is said that the dogmatic definition of infallibility is now supported by 610 members of the Council. ....A Paris correspondent telegraphs to London that an immediate liberalization of the Imperial policy is unofficially announced. The differences in the Cabinet are said to have induced the Emperor to send Prince NAPOLEON to M. OLLIVIER to endeavor to harmonize the conflicting elements. The policy toward Rome seems to be the cause of the inharmony....Marshal MCMAHON has sent his resignation of the Governorship of Algeria to the Emperor, it is said, on account of the criticisms of his administration in the Chambers....The funeral obsequies of Prince HENRI DE BOURBON took place yesterday in Madrid without public demonstration....The Khédive has given orders for the construction of new fortifications and other works in the harbor of Alexandria.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER made a personal explanation in reference to the reported negotiations between himself and Gen. PRIM for the purchase of Cuba by this country. Among the bills introduced was one providing for a Southern Trans-Continental Railway from some Atlantic coast harbor to the harbor of San Diego, on the Pacific; and another, by Mr. SUMNER, to strengthen the legal reserves in the national banks, and to provide for a resumption of specie payments. A resolution in regard to the loss of the *Oneida*, and in denunciation of the brutal conduct of the commanding officer of the *Bombay*, offered by Mr. MORTON, was, after some discussion, laid over until the receipt of additional information on the subject. The bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company was passed. On the Georgia bill but two speeches were made, one by Mr. TRUMBULL and the other by Mr. STEWART. At 3 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House the greater portion of the session was devoted to debate in Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. NIBLACK spoke first, mainly in defense of the Democratic Party and arraigning the policy of his political opponents. He was replied to directly by Messrs. GARFIELD and SCHENCK, and they in turn by Messrs. BECK and VOORHEES. No decided action was taken upon the bill. The question of reduced taxation and prompt action thereon came up on a resolution introduced by Mr. MARSHALL, which was referred to Committee, a motion to table it being defeated by a vote of 118 to 38. Joint resolutions were adopted as follows: Providing for the payment to the family of the late EDWIN M. STANTON of one year's salary as associate Justice of the Supreme Court; exempting the interest paid on homestead mortgages from the income returns, and prohibiting the carriage as freight on the Western river steam-boats of nitro-glycerine and combustible coal oils. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Thursday, March 24. Among the bills introduced was a further one providing for a territorial form of government for the District of Columbia, and one to abolish female clerks in the Government departments. Various and numerous petitions were presented, the most important being signed by many citizens of this City, protesting against the absorption of public lands for railway and other corporations. At 4½ P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices by way of Brownsville and New-Orleans contain an account of a fight near Corenella Hill, in which the revolutionists under Gov. DE CADENA were defeated, losing one thousand prisoners. CADENA was, at last accounts, hemmed in, and would probably lose his entire force.

On the arrival of the steam-ship *Idaho* at Queenstown Sunday, from New-York, the defaulting Deputy Revenue Collector PHILIPS was arrested on board of her.

The State Department has received favorable answers from Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Austria, North Germany, Turkey and Greece, to the proposition for conference to regulate ocean telegraphs.

Among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate yesterday, were those of SETH C. HAWLEY, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New-York; and ALBERT G. ALLEN to be Assessor for the Second District.

Mayor KINGSBURY of Portland, Me., was inaugurated yesterday. In his address he represented the financial condition of the city to be favorable.

LEWIS S. FOSTER, bar-keeper in a groggery in Philadelphia, was stabbed in nine places yesterday, by PATRICK KELLY, with whom he had been playing cards. KELLY, or a friend of his, fired a pistol at FOSTER while he lay bleeding on the floor. They were arrested. FOSTER will probably die.

The Northern Hotel, in Utica, erected in 1795, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Among the historical personages who were guests in this old house in its palmy days are AARON BURR, the Indian chief, "Red Jacket," and others of less fame.

A mixed jury of men and women, at midnight on Sunday night, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree in the Cowie murder case, Wyoming Territory, after three or four days' incarceration. The ladies were very much fatigued.

The Grand Jury in Chicago has indicted HENDERSON, LYDIA THOMPSON and her companion for creating a riot. An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the case, whereupon a juror insisted on being excused from further service, and he was permitted to withdraw.

A seamstress named MARY J. LUNSFORD was found murdered in her bed in Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday morning. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

The boiler of a portable saw-mill in Mellon Township, Wayne County, Ohio, exploded on Saturday, killing seven men employed about it.

An arrival from Red Cloud's camp on Tongue River, Wyoming Territory, reports the Indians as desirous of peace. The Chief thought the conduct of the Indians this Spring would depend on the reply one of their representatives, then on a mission to the whites, would be able to bring.

A letter from Gen. SHERMAN transmitting the reports of the attack on the Piegan camp, says Gen. HARDIE justified this expedition. Col. BAKER followed the instructions of his immediate commander, Col. DE TROBRIAND, but, as is usual, did not report the sex and kind of Indians left dead at the camp. He (SHERMAN) would direct a full report to be made.

In the celebrated case of the bark *Grapeshot*, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Provisional Courts established by President LINCOLN in the South were valid, but on the merits of the case the judgment below was reversed, with directions to refer the account for repairs to Commissioners to act under instructions of the Court.

The municipal elections in Maine yesterday resulted, as far as heard from, in the return of HENRY E. PRENTISS, Republican, for Mayor of Bangor; E. W. WEDGEWOOD, Democrat, for BIDDEFORD, and Hon. AXTEL HAYFORD, citizens' candidate, in Belfast.

The railroads centering in Boston are free from snow, and but little delay was experienced from the recent storm.

The GARDNER prisoners were again before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday on a motion for their discharge. The final hearing was adjourned until this morning, when, if the Coroner shall not have rendered his decision, the Court announced its intention to discharge the prisoners.

An examination of the building of the Young Men's Christian Association was made yesterday by the Board of Inspectors of Buildings, and the structure was pronounced safe.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to notify the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to place gates at the intersections of the cross streets with the railroad track.

Paul Pry in Politics.

The income tax returns are now being made in this City, and we trust the Assessors have become sufficiently familiar with their duties to see that people give a correct account of their receipts without calling in the aid of the newspapers, as was done last year. Some allowance might perhaps have been made for them then, as there had just been a general clearing out of the staff of the old Administration, and the new men had not got used either to their work or the people with whom they had to deal. But it ought to be understood that it is their business to find out whether a man is defrauding the revenue or not. They are furnished with ample powers for the purpose, and even with a series of questions, which they are directed to ask, whenever they may think necessary. The answers to these would enable them either to judge of a tax payer's honesty, or give them a clue by which they would be enabled to discover proofs of his dishonesty. They have no right, as they have hitherto assumed, to relieve themselves of all responsibility in the matter by handing their books over to the newspaper reporters, and thus converting every man in the community into a spy on his neighbors; in this way they not only shirk their own duty, but they subject the innocent or unoffending to a penalty which only knaves ought to bear. Whatever gives people pain is a penalty, and to an honest man it is a pain to have his private affairs laid before the public, after he has made an honest return, simply for the purpose of helping to bring the guilty to justice.

It is no reply to this to say that there is no other way of exposing the defrauders of the revenue; because, on this theory, we should be justified, whenever we suspected some of the inhabitants of a certain block of having stolen something, in putting the whole of them in jail, and keeping them there till evidence was forthcoming for the detection of the really guilty. This wholesale way of punishing offences is sometimes resorted to in time of war, when the main object of the authorities is to strike terror, and among barbarous nations it is not uncommon also: but any civilized Government ought to be ashamed of resorting to so clumsy and savage an expedient. The Government has no more right to torture or maltreat its debtors, as long as they pay its dues, than any other creditor has. If any body has cheated it, it is its business and duty to hunt him down; the country has furnished it with ample means for the purpose, but in doing so, it is not justified in ransacking the houses or seizing the papers of those who are not suspected and who have done it no wrong; and this is just what is done, when it publishes, or causes or permits to be published, the returns which are made to it under oath.

Some people dwell with a good deal of glee on the fact that the publication of the returns causes some tax payers to over-estimate their incomes for the sake of producing a false impression as to their means, and appear to think that the increase of tax the Government gets in this way is so much clear gain, levied on silly or dishonest citizens. But then, knowing what the weaknesses of human nature are, is it right for any Government to play upon them for the purpose of extracting from the pockets of individuals what it is not justly entitled to? Is it any more allowable to extort money from people's vanity than from their fears? The desire to be thought richer than we are is one of the commonest of human passions, just like the desire to be thought more important and distinguished in all ways than we are; and it is quite proper for the State to play upon it for the purpose of getting a law honestly executed. But the law is not honestly executed when people are tempted or cheated into paying more than they owe, and are led to perjure themselves into the bargain.

The effect of the publication on credit, too, is very unfortunate. The amount of a man's taxable income really gives no adequate idea of the total amount of his income, owing to the number of deductions which the law permits, and owing to the fact that the tax is deducted from the interest or dividends on the great majority of investments before they are paid. In addition to this, in a country where nearly every body is engaged in speculation of some kind, the amount of one's income in any one year gives very little idea of the real amount of his property. But then the revelation of a man's income, if it does not afford the means of judging accurately how much he is worth, does afford a basis for gossiping conjecture, which, in a large number of cases, acts injuriously on his credit, or in various ways interferes with his comfort. If his neighbors find his income set down at less than they expected it to be, or than they think it ought to be, they are apt to accuse him of being a humbug and a cheat; rumors to his disadvantage get afloat, and his creditors take the alarm and he passes a year or two as an object of suspicion—or, in other words, finds his way in life made more difficult. If, on the other hand, they find it greater than they expected it to be, he becomes exposed to "claims" of all kinds, in a fashion which must materially interfere with his comfort. If he refuses to respond to the demands made on him for charitable and religious purposes, he is set down as greedy and heartless; his donations are exhibited in proof of the meanness of his disposition, with the remark, "That man, Sir, paid taxes last year on an income of so and so."

There are few thoughtful and observant people who do not regret greatly the increased appetite for the knowledge of people's private affairs which has shown itself within the last few years, and which the worst class of newspapers do all they can to whet and develope, inasmuch as they live by pandering to it. It has gone far to convert the newspaper reporter into a common spy and eavesdropper, and in combination with the desire of sorry politicians and quacks for notoriety, given rise to the practice of "interviewing," with all its attendant horrors. It has, too, led to an enormous amount of lying and slander, inasmuch as your professional interviewer must make a living, and meet the demands of his customers, and when he cannot get into a man's parlor or bedroom, he only makes his account of what passes in both all the more detailed and minute. The way in which public men have been annoyed and misrepresented in this way, and private character blackened, and the passion for gossip—one of the meanest and most debasing of human weaknesses—stimulated, is known to every body. The publication of the income tax returns is simply an extension of the same system, and produces the same unhealthy effect on public morals. Nothing does more to deteriorate manners and character than a constant preoccupation with other people's affairs, for the simple gratification of curiosity, and the Government ought to be the last to encourage the vice.

Railway Luxuries.

A cotemporary encourages travelers to refuse payment for the extra accommodations of palace cars, on the ground that railway companies, "in order to force passengers to use them, keep their old cars in the worst possible condition," and that such charges are illegal. The fact is, on the contrary, that the ordinary cars, on the great lines leading out of this City, for instance, were never more comfortable than at present. On the Hudson River Road, instead of the low-studded, rattling, dirty pens of the last decade, we have hurricane decks, double rows of ventilators, hot air delivered in pipes under the seats, and quite as much upholstery and cleanliness as can be found on first-class lines where drawing-room cars are not yet introduced. To the smoking cars, however, and to some of the local trains, these commendations will not apply. We cannot see the propriety nor the policy of compelling smokers to sit in a reeking caboose usually crowded with roughs and with the Company's laborers.

Nor is there any law or principle of law against selling to railway passengers any luxuries they may be willing to pay for, either of meat or drink, cushions or space, beds or private parlors, so long as there are tendered, without extra charge, to all passengers, such seats and comforts as are usually recognized as first-class.

Next to the modern system of car ventilation, which is substantially the same on all our express trains, the sleeping car, which is, technically, the "silver palace car," and the drawing-room car, which is the day palace car to which our cotemporary refers, are the grand boons of modern railway traveling. The time and money saved by comfortable night journeys, and the headaches and downright illness spared invalids, and the general contentedness provided to all who for any cause wish to be alone or to occupy room for six, all by means of these palace cars, can never be too highly appreciated, but they cannot be reckoned as mere common carriage. Railway companies can, indeed, afford, at present rates of fare, to provide clean, easy and well appointed cars for all passengers, and they should be compelled to keep them up to the advancing standard of comfort and taste; but they cannot afford extra room, luxuries and attendance without compensation in proportion to the increased wear and tear, power and salaries expended, and the public are only too glad to pay such reasonable advance.

To break up the whole system by force—to practically encourage roughs to crowd into palace and sleeping cars and then refuse payment, is about as mean and lawless a suggestion as could be made, and is an outcropping of the same low stratum of false "Democracy" which condemns the public expenditure necessary to maintain the recognized formality and circumstance of international representation, which growls at paying Supreme Court Judges and Cabinet Ministers as much as an average professional man spends for a decent living, and which generally proceeds on the leveling down theory in human pursuits, acquirements, rewards and remunerations.

Monopoly Under the Guise of Protection.

The *Tribune* denies that the cost of importing certain grades of steel is eighty-six per cent. in excess of the price paid the maker abroad. We print a letter of Mr. MCCOY, of the firm of VANWART, MCCOY & Co., large importers of steel in New-York, which is conclusive as to the correctness of our statement. We might multiply proofs by citing, to the same effect, every steel importing house in this City. This point being established, then, our other assertion, that the proposed increase of duty, of one cent per pound, which the *Tribune* advocates, will raise the charges of importation to 120 per cent. of first cost, follows as a necessary consequence.

That such a rate of duty is not needed for protection is a fact established by the evidence of the steel makers themselves. In a memorial signed by all the steel makers then in the United States, addressed to Congress, in January, 1867, they state that "the manufacture of steel in this country became an assured success as early as 1859." The rate of duty then existing was twelve per cent. ad valorem, and this rate was increased some 300 or 400 per cent. by the tariffs of 1861 and 1862; the increase having been agreed upon—as the steel makers tell us in their memorial,—"by the representatives of foreign and American manufacturers before the Committee of Ways and Means, as being well adapted to the existing state of the steel manufacture in this country," then in its comparative infancy. The object of the increase of duty in 1862, as we learn from the same authorities, was to compensate the domestic maker for the internal tax then levied, and which, in all, equaled two and a half cents per pound. This tax, however, has been wholly removed, and the domestic maker benefited in an equal degree, the external tax or duty remaining the same. The steel makers further stated in their memorial that under this rate of duty, "the American manufacture of steel had attained, from 1859 to the commencement of the rebellion, very considerable efficiency, and during the succeeding four years made rapid progress, competing successfully with the best English brands which had previously enjoyed a monopoly of the market.

The duties on steel having been agreed to by domestic manufacturers as "well adapted to the condition of steel manufacture in this country," and as under it they "made great progress, competing successfully for the market with the best English brands which had previously enjoyed a monopoly of the trade," what more can they desire by way of protection? Since the date of the imposition of the duties which gave them all they asked and under which they have, as they declare, thriven wonderfully, the cost of the manufacture has very largely decreased, while they have been wholly relieved of a tax equal, in currency, to the present duty in gold. Upon what pretext, then, do they ask for a rate of duty which shall increase the present cost of importation some forty per cent.? Their object, of course, is a monopoly in the production of this important article. This is the full sum of their patriotism. The *Tribune* advocates the proposed increase as a wholesome discipline of refractory industries who are too stupid or too obstinate to pursue their own interests. Consumers of steel in this country still persist in sending abroad for it. So long as they import it they must send something they produce to be consumed by "pauper laborers" abroad who deserve no better treatment from us than to be starved. The present rate is not enough to correct the perverseness of our people; hence the *Tribune* advocates one that will increase the present excessive cost of importation some forty per cent. Such a rate is likely to finish the business.

Now, while providing for the adequate protection of labor, it is our duty to see that protection shall not become an agency for creating monopolies. We desire to see the American maker amply compensated for the higher rate of capital and labor here. Such, and even a still greater advantage, the necessities of our Government must, for a long time, secure to him. But we do not wish to put him beyond the necessities of a vigorous and healthy competition, which is the only way in which we can ever get a good article at any thing like a fair cost. The *Tribune* would destroy all but domestic competition, and leave us to monopolists just as ruinous and hard-hearted as we are made to believe there are on the other side of the water.

The *Tribune* enlarges upon the vast aggregations of capital and skill required to manufacture steel. The truth is, however, that steel is made successfully with a very small outlay of capital compared with the amounts which establishments for making iron require. Several large consumers of steel in this country are already making it in their own works—making axes, sewing machines and the like. They are making it with a few thousand dollars of additional outlay. As for skill, no more is required than in the manufacture of good iron. To succeed in the manufacture of the former, there must be proper selection of materials and a good degree of care in the processes. The allegation that it is any more difficult to make good steel than good iron, good cloth or a good hat, is one of the inventions of our contemporary. The great difficulty in the way of making steel in this country is the unwillingness of our makers to use the right kind of material. When they use such they can make as good steel as foreigners. But they will persist in not using such, consequently their make lacks that degree of uniformity which such an important article should always possess. To insure the correction of these faults there must be reasonable competition with the foreigner. By converting the domestic manufacture into a monopoly we remove the greatest incentive to improvement, and enhance enormously the cost of the goods produced.

For Bread and Meat.

What is called a "mass meeting of working women" took place a few days ago in this City, and, on that occasion, various questions were discussed of interest to that large and increasing section of the female sex which is obliged to "work for a living." Reason as we will about the propriety of women engaging in the active occupations of life, there will always be a considerable proportion who must so employ themselves, not from choice, but from stern necessity. There are comparatively few fathers of families who can be quite sure that their daughters will always be independent of the world. Sudden reverses are of daily occurrence in large mercantile communities, and who is proof against sickness, or who can be secure against premature death? The girl upon whom a parent's tender care is lavished, may too easily find herself involved in the fierce contest which goes on among men in the world for a bare subsistence. There is, therefore, no question of eccentricity or absurdity in the demand for their rights which working women now put forward. They are fully as much entitled to ask for a redress of their grievances as any trades' union can be, and it is almost to be wished that they had as much power to enforce compliance with their demands.

The association to which we refer drew up a very short "platform," or statement of principles, and only men who feel themselves so immeasurably superior to women as to deny that the latter have any rights at all would venture to contest any portion of this manifesto. The women say that when they do men's work they ought to receive men's pay for it. No one outside Dahomey ought to dispute that. They assert that if opportunities of honest employment were more accessible to girls than at present there would be far less vice in the world. They say that they do not want to interfere with men, and and that they are ready to co-operate with trades' unions in order to secure a fair and equal rate of wages. They propose to form a "Female Labor Exchange," where employers may always be sure of obtaining the assistance they need. They wish also to train up women properly in trades, and, if possible, to try the co-operative principle in their own behalf.

If there is any thing laughable in all this, we fail to detect it. Any body who knows the true condition of our working girls will rejoice to think that thoughtful women are at last coming forward to their assistance. They toil as hard as any of us, while their employers too often think that their wages cannot be too low. "They are only women." They live in cheerless abodes, they have few friends and no pleasures, and they are in daily contact with the worst troubles and sorrows of existence. Poverty can seldom be inspiriting in its influences, especially if there is no prospect of its coming to an end. The thorns of life alone fall to the lot of these hard worked girls and women. If any one is disposed to ridicule their efforts to render their lot a little less bitter and oppressive, it can only be a man incapable of any sense of justice, and proving by his bigotry, stupidity and prejudice, how immeasurably he is beneath the "inferior sex."

Mr. DAWES has succeeded in getting a joint resolution passed in the House for giving Mrs. STANTON one year of her late husband's salary. Mr. VAN TRUMP again objected—in order to save money, or merely to wreak a spite? Is Mr. VAN TRUMP acquainted with Phædrus? If so, let him turn to Book I., fable 21, and grow wise.

Capt. EYRE has been "suspended," and this appears to be taken by a contemporary as denoting the limit of his punishment. It is probably rather preliminary to that full inquiry which the circumstances of the case call for, and which must be conducted under the authority of the Government. Capt. EYRE will not escape so easily. Meanwhile, we learn from Washington that no news from Japan has been received for a week past. How is it that Governments are always so much worse served than newspapers?

The authorities astonished Broadway and its denizens yesterday morning by getting their carts at work and carrying off the snow. Of course every body was much obliged, and pronounced it a very laudable enterprise. So it is, but we can suggest a better. Suppose, instead of beginning their task so late, that Broadway is choked with traffic, as was the case yesterday, the work started at 3 or 4 in the morning, in order that the street might be quite cleared against the hour of heaviest travel? The whole stream of traffic was repeatedly brought to a stand-still yesterday for several minutes at a time, and that when minutes were most precious. We are glad to see what we have so strenuously urged undertaken at all, but there is a right and a wrong way of doing every thing, and we can only bestow qualified praise upon the contractors until the right way is adopted.

Has not the time arrived when the method in which our Coroners perform their duties should receive attention? Not long ago a list was given in this journal of murderers who had escaped justice. It appeared that in several cases the Coroners had undertaken to liberate the accused, and that afterwards nothing more was heard of them. A Coroner's investigation, as at present conducted, seems to be a thing independent of all law. The Coroner ought to be an accomplished medical man, able to decide for himself the value of such evidence as that which has been recently given in the Gardiner case. What criminal have our Coroners' Courts helped to convict? What dark crime have they assisted to bring to light? Is not the Gardiner case a very fair example of the "investigations" which are carried on under the present system?

We are glad to find that the *World* is as much opposed as we are to the proposed destruction of the Central Park. The original draft of the new Charter made no mention of the Park but the professional plunderers of the public could not bear the thought of so rich a prize escaping them, and so a series of "amendments" was introduced for legalizing an act of vandalism almost without precedent in modern times. The one public work in our City which is not an outrageous job and piece of robbery from beginning to end—the one great undertaking which is fairly and honestly managed—is to be handed over to the people who have been concerned in innumerable swindles such as that of the Fifth-avenue pavement. An organ of the Ring unblushingly denies all this—but the public ought not to be misled by so paltry a piece of deception. The question is, do the people of this City care enough for the Park to put forth their hands in defense of it? We have done our duty in warning them of the danger before them, and they ought now to stir in their own behalf. At least they can memorialize the Legislature.

The device of giving specie in change to purchasers is daily becoming more common, having extended from the candy shops to those for dry goods and furniture, and having been adopted by at least one of the large theaters. This, of course, has the tendency, among a hundred other things, to familiarize the idea of specie payments. Yet it will be unsafe to trust too implicitly to the "ninety days" or any similar theory respecting this desirable consummation. The death of the French Emperor, or any equally critical event, would send gold up here with a bound, and there has been a suspicious suddenness in the last decline that warrants caution.

Even such a dismal calamity as the loss of an ocean steam-ship brings grist to somebody's mill. It is said that the fortune-tellers, clairvoyants and other advertising investigators of space and futurity have driven quite a brisk trade of late through the visits of customers anxious for news of lost or missing vessels. Prevention is better than cure, and it is a pity the powers of these shrewd ladies could not have been employed to forestall disaster instead of merely to record it. Such a thing occurred in the case of the late Mrs. ELIZA FARNHAM, who was warned by a clairvoyant not to sail from San Francisco in a certain steam-ship, which was in truth subsequently lost. But all the world knows that where one such prediction is verified, and resounds through the world, ten thousand unfulfilled prophecies of the same sort pass into oblivion.

The new charter is to provide a "Bureau of Inspection of Meats, Food and Milk," in the Board of Health, at the head of which is to be placed a practical butcher. The inspection of food is a very important service, but it has been found that "practical butchers" are not the best qualified for that duty. The Board of Health has had a large experience in the inspection of meats and food by butchers, chemists and physicians, and it has invariably proved that the Sanitary Inspector was the most reliable and most efficient. A bureau created like the one proposed would, undoubtedly, soon become thoroughly corrupt, and, as in other instances where butchers have been made meat-inspectors, black-mail would be regularly levied upon the trade.

Speaking of Mr. FECHTER, a journal in a neighboring city, with exquisite delicacy, lately said that New-York gave him numbers, but that Boston gave him brains. This is very fine; but it is still more refreshing to observe that Philadelphia now claims in a pre-eminent degree to have given both. We are quite ready to believe that there are plenty of people of intelligence and culture in both cities thoroughly capable of appreciating Mr. FECHTER'S superb gifts. The thronged houses he has drawn in Philadelphia as well as Boston, furnish ample proof of this fact, even did such printed criticisms as have reached us afford less assured evidence of it. As regards these latter, we remember the proverb about glass houses. New-York is not behindhand in her supply of the gentry who rush upon ground shunned even by angels, and the colossal intellect and elaborate artistic training lately displayed by Boston and Philadelphia have been fairly equaled in dealing with the same subject by a section of our own Press. The modesty that so commonly accompanies such lofty qualities has been shown by the critics of each city alike. There is nothing like dealing *ex cathedrâ* with topics we thoroughly understand.

The appetite for depraved and cruel amusements grows apace. At a music hall in England a bull fight has been introduced for the diversion of the public. The evening's entertainment began with some dangerous acrobatic experiments, after which the bulls—brought over from Spain—were introduced into the ring. They had been sea-sick, poor creatures, and looked very tame in consequence. The proverbial red rag was flung in their faces, without producing the proverbial effect. It is expected, however, that when the Spanish bulls have become a little more accustomed to the horrors of the English climate, they will gore the Matadores to the complete satisfaction of the audience. Perhaps people will say that this is not a very refined kind of amusement. But is it not quite as good as that which Mr. BOUCICAULT provides for the public nowadays, and which is foisted on the public by artful trickery of puffing?

A few days since Mr. Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, made a very interesting statement of the growth and present extent of the anthracite coal interest of his State, on presenting a petition on the tariff from Schuylkill County. That county alone, since anthracite was first discovered in 1820, has grown in the six intervening decades from eleven thousand population to one hundred and thirty-three thousand, and its production of coal from the inconsiderable beginning of only 365 tons in 1820, to 4,743,-238 tons the present year. The whole of the anthracite coal fields of the State embrace eight square miles. The population in 1820 was only 29,000, and the coal product, confined to the single County of Schuylkill, 365 tons, as above. The population is now 250,000, and the annual product 15,723,000 tons.

New-York will soon have the distinction of owning the two most magnificent bridges in the world—one at her door, and the other within reach, so to speak—both amazing highways being pretty much of a size. That on the Hudson, between Anthony's Nose and Fort Clinton, will have a span of about 1,600 feet, which is just the measure of the other; but the expense will, no doubt, be different on account of the foundations, since the high rocks of the Hudson bridge offer, as it were, a foundation ready made, while, for a "base of operations" on the Sound, we must begin with diving cases, and make our "hard pan" at a great expense. As it is intended to construct the former bridge with steel cables, securing the qualities of lightness and strength, the Brooklyn thoroughfare will no doubt have the benefit of the same material.

That we have become a conspicuously inventive people may be no news to the world; but our great pre-eminence over all other nations in this respect is scarcely appreciated among ourselves. A debate in the House of Representatives last week, on a joint resolution to print and circulate at cost the reports of the Patent-office weekly in place of annually, at the sole expense of the Government, presents some very remarkable facts and contrasts. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, stated, for example, that 100,000 American patents had been issued since 1836. That number was reached about a fort night since. The average of new patents and improvements for the past year or two is over 13,000 a year, out of about 19,000 applicants per annum. Previous to 1836, when the Bureau was regularly organized under its present system, but 10,084 patents had been issued since 1790. In England, where a patent can be obtained for any thing on paying the fees, under the act of Parliament of 1852, the new devices and improvements have averaged from 3,000 to 4,000, and now rest at about 4,000 a year. Up to 1853, from the statute of monopolies in the reign of JAMES I., there had been issued only 13,000 patents in 232 years. Before the reign of GEORGE III. they averaged less than seven patents a year. Of the growth of the American patent system, Mr. JENCKES remarked that there is no known limit to the inventive capacity of the human mind—least of all, he might have added to the Yankee mind.

The bill before the New-York Legislature for the prevention of kerosene accidents seems not to go far enough in one direction, and too far in another. It is proposed that petroleum which will not bear a test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit shall not be sold in less quantities than five barrels. Why this limit? One barrel more, and impunity is gained. Perhaps the bill means that retail sales, or sales to retail dealers, of dangerous oil, will thus be prevented. But why not prohibit sales by any one, wholesale or retail? There is to be a Commission of two persons, at a respectable salary, and they will be worth their pay if they earn it. But the dealers are to be licensed, and pay $10 each, which seems rather hard, when it is remembered that the tax is to fall upon a host of small tradesmen, who are not to blame for the accidents that constantly happen. They have been deceived by those who have supplied them, and it is not they who ought to be subjected to what is really a penalty for the sins of others.

The proposition of the Citizens' Association, as explained elsewhere, will, whatever its fate at Albany, be generally regarded as practical and beneficent. There can be little doubt that the great mass of the unemployed suffer as they do chiefly because they do not know how or where to look for disinterested advice and assistance. It is the same with the crowds of very poor, but deserving, and, where they obtain a chance, industrious, laborers and artisans abroad, who starve because they fear to take what is to them a leap in the dark. And so with our Southern and Western States—they want population of the right sort, which would help to build up their social and material prosperity. A labor exchange, with similar institutions in the great cities, here and abroad, can do precisely what is needed in this respect. If the plan of the Association is adopted, the equal distribution of labor will be facilitated as it never has been before. There is work for everybody, if the man and the opportunity can be brought together, and this, with appropriate methods in regard to immigration, is what the Association proposes to effect.

The Alabama Claims—Possible Renewal of Negotiations.

From the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations upon the *Alabama* claims had been suspended. It appears now, however, that there is further correspondence in progress, which may lead to additional negotiations and possibly an adjustment of the long-pending difficulties between the two Governments. It will be remembered that Secretary FISH, in an elaborate dispatch, reviewed the whole question and took occasion to recapitulate the position assumed by our Government and the wrongs to our people growing out of the action of the English Government in allowing the *Alabama* and other piratical vessels to be fitted out and depart from English ports to prey upon our commerce. This dispatch was not well received by her Majesty's Minister, which fact Mr. MOTLEY communicated to the Secretary of State. In answering this dispatch Lord CLARENDON respectfully declined in a brief note to continue the correspondence, which was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. THORNTON. Accompanying this note was an elaborate document or statement, which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Some time after Secretary FISH learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his dispatch. Not having any official knowledge of this, he immediately addressed a note to Lord CLARENDON, through our Minister, to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the dispatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to it at once, thus again opening the correspondence. It is understood that the English Government is very anxious that the *Alabama* question should be adjusted.

The New Liquor Law of Maine.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, sent the following curious communication to the House of Representatives of that State on Saturday:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, March 11, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The bill entitled "An act additional to chapter 33 of the Public Laws of 1858, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors," has been laid before me for approval. Some of its provisions appear to be of so extraordinary a character as to suggest grave doubts of their propriety or good effect; but, considering the remarkable circumstance that the bill has passed both Houses without opposition, I have given it my official signature.

(Signed,) JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The "Count" Von Buelow Again.

Yesterday "Count" OTTO VON BUELOW was arraigned for trial on a charge of swindling preferred against him by his brother-in-law, the remainder of his alleged creditors having withdrawn their suits against him. The Court room was densely packed, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The female portion of the audience, however, were much disappointed in consequence of the absence of the Count, who was relieved from attendance in consequence of temporary illness. After Judge GREEN had taken his seat on the bench, it was announced that the absence of an important State witness, and the temporary illness of the "Count," rendered an examination impossible, and so the case was postponed.

TELEGRAMS.

Close of the Oneida Investigation at Yokohama.

Suspension of Capt. Eyre for his Inhuman Conduct.

Debate on the Education Bill in the House of Commons.

Division in the French Cabinet over the Roman Question.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Sentence of Capt. Eyre to Suspension—The Sentiment in England.

LONDON, March 14.—Later dispatches from Hong Kong announce that the Captain of the *Bombay*, which ran down the *Oneida*, has been suspended, not on account of the collision, but because he neglected to inform himself of the extent of the damage that had been entailed, and because he took no measures to preserve the lives of the drowning crew.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately paid more attention than usual to American topics. It has editorials today on female Magistrates, on the political isolation of President GRANT, and on the sentence imposed on Capt. EYRE, of the steamer *Bombay*, the inadequacy of which is pointed out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The Department of State has not received any information for a week past regarding the progress of the inquiry concerning the conduct of Capt. EYRE.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament—The Ireland Question Before Both Houses—Promises of Mr. Gladstone—The Education Bill Debated in the Commons.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl GRANVILLE said the Government would ask for further power to deal with violations of law in Ireland, and that a bill containing severe Police regulations had been prepared, and would soon be submitted. The Duke of RICHMOND promised his support to such a measure, but regretted the tardiness of its introduction. The Marquis of SALISBURY said he should infer from the language of Lord GRANVILLE that the proposed bill would hardly be equal to the emergency. After desultory remarks from other Lords, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, explained the circumstances attending the seizure of the American brig *Mary Lowell*, in the West Indies, by a Spanish cruiser. He said that no demand for indemnity could lie against England, as the vessel was captured on the high seas and not within British jurisdiction....Mr. GLADSTONE promised that the bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland would be introduced on Thursday of this week. It would contain the provisions of several acts passed in former years for the preservation of the public peace. It would empower the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and provide for summary trial without jury of certain offenses created by the bill, such as the possession of powder, prowling by night or traveling without destination or purpose. It would compensate the victims of violence and increase the powers of the officers of justice for obtaining evidence. The bill was to remain in force for a limited time, and could be applied only to districts in which the Lieutenant-General had proclaimed the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Press, in districts under the operation of the law, would be held answerable for offenses against order. This statement was received with uproarious applause from both sides of the House. Mr. GLADSTONE said this brief announcement was all that it was thought expedient now to make. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented imperative reasons why the Government had, up to the present moment, preferred to adhere to the letter of the law in dealing with Ireland, rather than resort to another suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. A lively debate followed on Irish affairs in general. Complaints were made of the frequency of political juries in Ireland, and the Government indignantly repelled the charge of packing them....The Education bill came up on motion for a second reading. Mr. GEORGE DIXON, member for Birmingham, and an advanced Liberal, said he felt obliged to oppose the second reading of this bill, as much as he desired free schools. At many points the measure was bad. It neglected to provide for an educational department in the Government, or for normal schools. He objected that the bill, though compulsory, made concessions to sectarian occupiers, and that leaving religious questions to be determined by the Boards, must introduce endless dissension. Mr. FORSTER, the introducer of the bills, argued against the use of the Bible and the giving of religious instruction in the schools. On this rock, he said, the valuable school system of the United States was foundering, and simply because the rule was inflexible, and not left to the option of each locality. The best public opinion favored the latter plan. Mr. FORSTER gave the history of his bill, and analyzed its provisions at great length, and concluded by hoping that during this session he should see the measure fully considered and become a law.... The Coinage bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

Papal Infallibility—The French Demand—The Cabinet Divided in Its Policy—Probable Vote in the Council.

LONDON, March 14.—The party at Rome adverse to Papal pretensions is gathering strength daily.

PARIS, March 14.—Dispatches from Rome confirm the report of the demand made by France for representation in the Council. The publication of the twenty-one Canons of the Church renders inevitable a change in the attitude of France, as, in the abstract, they violate the principles of modern Government and society, and are hostile to the wishes expressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON in his speech to the Chambers....Differences have arisen in the Cabinet on the policy to be pursued toward Rome. It is known that Count DARU is in favor of energetic measures, to which M. OLLIVIER is opposed. M. SIGRIS sides with OLLIVIER, and M. BUFFET with Count DARU. The question is simply a Cabinet matter, and may result in the withdrawal of Count DARU. The journals announce that the Emperor has sent Prince NAPOLEON to consult with M. OLLIVIER and endeavor to bring the Ministers to one mind on the subject.....A Rome dispatch of today's date states that 610 votes are now sure for the Papal infallibility dogma in the Ecumenical Council.

Resignation of the Governor of Algeria—Liberal Policy in France—Obsequies of Prince Henri de Bourbon—Defences of Alexandria.

PARIS, March 14.—The Marquis DE LA VALETTE, Minister to Great Britain, has arrived in Paris....A telegraphic dispatch from Algiers announces that Marshal MACMAHON, Governor-General of Algiers, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. It is supposed that the recent discussion in the Corps Legislatif on the Administration of Algeria has caused the Marshal to take this step....The small-pox still prevails in different quarters of the city.

LONDON, March 14.—A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that M. EMILE OLLIVIER announces unofficially an immediate liberalization of the Imperial policy.

MADRID, March 14.—Marshal PRIM reviewed the volunteers of Madrid today. He was received with great enthusiasm. ....The funeral obsequies of Prince HENRI DE BOURBON, who was killed in a duel on Saturday by the Duke of MONTPENSIER, were solemnized today. No public demonstrations were made.

CAIRO, March 14.—The Khedive has given orders for the immediate commencement of new fortifications, and other works in the harbor of Alexandria.

Opinions on the English Education Bill—The Cable Tolls—Death of a Dramatist.

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. VERNON-HARCOURT and others denounce Mr. FORSTER's Education bill because it refers religious difficulties to local bodies for settlement.... The London *Times* publishes a letter arguing strongly against the suggestion of Mr. SAMPSON, its city editor, to try the experiment of reducing the rates of telegraphing through the English and French Atlantic cables to a crown for twenty words. It predicts that such a change would stop the issuing of five per cent. dividends hereafter, and would be likely to affect the reserve of the cable companies.... Mr. BROUGH, the dramatist, is dead.... STEPHEN GLADSTONE, son of W. E. GLADSTONE, was ordained at Lambeth to-day by the Bishop of Winchester....A scullers' race of one mile took place on the Tyne to-day, between JAMES TAYLOR and JAMES PERCY, for £25 a side. The betting at the start was six to one on PERCY. TAYLOR won the race by four lengths.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

A Faint Ray of Hope—Reports at Liverpool—Advices from the Azores—Nothing Seen of the Steamer Thereabouts.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The bark *Mary Johnston*, from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at this port today. Her Captain reports that on the 13th of February, in latitude 50° north, and longitude 24° west, passed a large steamer which was hove to, and heading north-east. She displayed the British colors and a signal to denote that her machinery was broken down. She had two white stripes and one red on her funnel, about two-thirds of the way up, and the Captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer *City of Boston*. The gale was very heavy at the time, and the *Johnston* was not able to stop or get near enough to make closer observations.

[The Inman line authorities in New-York state that the funnels of their ships are not marked in the manner described above, but hope that, owing to the great distance, the Captain of the *Johnston* may have been mistaken in his observations. The locality given is precisely where the *City of Boston* ought to have been on the date given. While the agents are of opinion that the steamer was one of the Allan (Portland) line, they admit the possibility of its being the *Boston*. —EDITOR TIMES.]

LONDON, March 14.—A vessel has just arrived here from Fayal, which port she left on Saturday, the 26th of February. Up to that time nothing had been heard there of the missing steamer *City of Boston*. The public confidence in the ultimate safety of the ship has been sensibly shaken by the receipt of this unfavorable intelligence. The Azores were regarded in some quarters as the last hope.

The Funnel Seen in Mid-Ocean—Foundation for the Report.

The telegram received several days ago stating that a ship-master reported having passed a funnel belonging to a large steamer, in mid-ocean, was evidently founded on the following in the *Echo*, which is received in the latest foreign mails: "The harbor authorities at Kingston, received a report on Sunday night which seems to indicate that the missing steamer *City of Boston* has been wrecked. Mr. JNO. COLLINGWOOD, master of the bark *Russell*, from Marianople to Dublin with wheat, reported that when at sea, on the morning of Saturday, the Smalls' Lights (in Cardigan Bay) bearing north-east by north about thirty-two miles, weather fine, he passed the funnel of a steamer, apparently belonging to a very large ship, fast to a portion of wreck, and lifted up and down from six to eighth feet in the water. The *Russell* passed the funnel about thirty yards to the windward. It is to be feared that this was the funnel of the *City of Boston*, screw steamship, now so long due. A Liverpool correspondent states that the underwriters of the vessel are more confident than they were on Saturday, and that sixty guineas premium could command any amount of insurance."

CUBA.

Operations to Begin at Guaimaro—Gen. Puello Fortifying—Jourdan's Headquarters—Execution for Inciting to Rebellion—A Denial from Mr. Phillips—The Masons.

HAVANA, March 14.—Late advices from Nuevitas have been received. Gen. GOYENCHE had arrived at Cascorro and would soon march on the town of Guaimaro. Gen. PUELLO's forces occupy the towns of Sabanicu and San Miguel and were erecting fortifications. Cascorro was also being fortified. The insurgent Gen. JORDAN's head quarters were at Magarabomba last week, but they have since been moved, and are now at Banao. Gen. JORDAN lately sent six hundred of the Camaguey insurgents toward the Cinco Villas District, but when near Remedios they were met by the Spaniards and twenty-seven of their number killed, and their advance was checked. The Spaniards lost one man killed and ten wounded. The insurgents, in superior numbers, lately attacked Fort Charcas, but were repulsed by the garrison, composed of colored firemen from Havana. It is reported that but eleven remain of the Guines insurgents, and they are moving toward Batabano. Many families are presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities and claiming protection. The number of insurgents killed in the late attack on ROLOFF's forces in the Cinco Villas District was nineteen instead of 100 as previously reported. VISCOUNT, a Santa Cruz Portuguese, who came here as Corporal in the Madrid volunteers, was executed today for attempting to incite the soldiers to rebel and join the insurgents.....Mr. PHILLIPS, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has published a card in the journals of that city, denying that he wrote the letter to the State Department at Washington which was read before Congress. Mr. PHILLIPS expresses the desire that the United States Government will investigate the matter....Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS has authorized the Prosecuting Attorney of Havana to release on bail the members of the Masonic fraternity who were imprisoned for holding a meeting contrary to his late order forbidding the same.... It is officially announced that the West India and Panama cables will be laid by the la[tte]r part of April.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, via HAVANA, March 14.—Fearing that some injury might be done him, Mr. PHILLIPS took passage yesterday on the French steamer for Jamaica. The Government Secretary and British Consul accompanied him to the wharf, but no demonstration was made.

MEXICO.

A Fight Near Coronella Hill—Defeat of the Revolutionists—1,000 Prisoners Captured.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—The evening papers of this city publish the following dispatch:

"BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 14.—A fight has taken place between Gen. REGULEZ and Gov. DE CADENA, commanding the revolutionists, near Coronella Hill. Gov. DE CADENA was defeated with great loss. Gen. REGULEZ took 1,000 prisoners, among them many officers. At last accounts Gov. DE CADENA was hemmed in, and would have to defeat Gen. REGULEZ or lose his own army.

Bank Robbery in Waverly, N. Y.—Particulars of the Operation.

WAVERLY, N. Y., March 14.—The Waverly National Bank, G. W. BUCK, President, was robbed early on Sunday morning. The burglars effected an entrance through a window. The frame of the new outer vault door was wedged off sufficiently to allow a large charge of powder to be poured in, which was ignited by a long fuse pushed through the opening. The explosion blew open both doors, and shattered the windows of the building. The door of the inside safe was then wedged and charged with powder, and blown entirely off and across the vault. The contents of the safe were taken, except a package of bills which were blown under the door and not noticed. The loss to the special depositors of the bank is large, that of the bank small, considerable remittance having been made the day previous, and will not at all interfere with its business or solvency. The bank is in a somewhat retired part of the village, and the explosions seem to have alarmed no one. The usual night occupant of the bank was absent for that night, and the thieves, evidently on the watch, availed themselves of the opportunity.

THE "GRAPESHOT" CASE.

Decision in the Supreme Court of the United States—Validity of Provisional Courts Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The bark *Grapeshot*, GEORGE LAW, claimant, *vs.* WOLLERSTEEN MASSETT, et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. The *Grapeshot* was seized under an Admiralty warrant and sold to pay advances for repairs in pursuance of a decree of the District Court below, made before the war. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court wherein, November, 1860, an order was made by Judge CAMPBELL continuing the case with leave to the parties to take further testimony. The cause was in this condition when the war broke out, and nothing further was done in it until 1863, when motion was made in the Provisional Court of Louisiana, established by President LINCOLN, in 1862, for a rule requiring the claimant to show cause why the proceeding should not be removed from the Circuit Court to that Court. The claimant consented to the removal and Judge PEABODY there subsequently affirmed the decree of the District Court. The case was brought there, where it was contended that the decree of Judge PEABODY was a nullity because his Court was established without constitutional authority. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion of the Court, holding, in substance, that the President had the same power to authorize such provisional Courts in the absence of the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, as its territory was reoccupied, the same as he had to establish military Courts, and that their adjudications were valid; but on the merits the decree below was reversed, and the case remanded to the Circuit Court, now existing in the place of the provisional Court, with directions to refer the account for repairs to commissioners, to act under the instructions of the Court.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Saw-Mill Boiler in Illinois—Seven Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—In Mellon township, Wayne County, Ohio, on Saturday, the boiler of a portable saw-mill exploded, killing Jacobe Knapp, Robert and Frank McConnell, John Frits, David Shoock and two men named Hoover.

THE WEST.

Immigration to Kansas—The Mixed Jury of Men and Women in Wyoming—Mysterious Murder in Ohio—The "Blondes" Indicted.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 12.—The immigration to Kansas this season is unprecedented in the history of the State. The railroad company has been obliged to order additional rolling stock to meet the requirements for freight and passengers. The first shipment of Colorado cattle over the road has just taken place, and there are ten thousand head at Kit Carson's awaiting shipment. A fast night train is to be put on the road to make the time from Kansas City to Denver in six hours. Several of our business men have given notice that they will resume specie payments next week.

LARAMIE CITY, March 13.—The jury in the Cowie murder case rendered a verdict, at 12 o'clock last night, of manslaughter in the first degree. The ladies of the jury were much fatigued.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, March 14.—On Saturday morning a seamstress named MARY J. LUNSFORD was found murdered in her bed. The body was horribly mutilated, and the appearances in the room indicated that there had been a desperate struggle between the murderer and the victim. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—HENDERSON and the "Blondes" were indicted by the Grand Jury for creating a riot in the Recorder's Court. Subsequently an attempt was made in the Grand Jury to reconsider the case, but it failed, and consequently one of the jurors insisted upon being excused from further service, and was permitted to withdraw.

DENVER, Col., March 14.—The north-east storm still continues. About two inches of snow has accumulated on the ground. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning, was below zero.

THE INDIANS.

The Expedition Against the Piegans—Gen. Sherman's Letter Submitting Col. Baker's Report—Other Indian Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Secretary of War today transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of Col. BAKER respecting the expedition against the Piegan Indians. Gen. SHERMAN, in a letter dated March 12, says:

"In submitting to the Secretary of War the within reports, I will remark that they are this moment received, and will bear careful perusal on account of the unusual severity with which the matter has been treated, both by Congress and the Press. Gen. SHERIDAN took the precaution to send Gen. HARDIE, (a most humane and considerate officer, well known here in Washington,) to Montana, to judge on the spot between the conflicting statements of the parties there, and he justified the expedition against Mountain Chief's band of the Piegan tribe. Col BAKER followed the instructions of his immediate commander, Col. DE TROBRIAND, but he does not, as is proper and usual, report the sex and kind of Indians actually left dead at the camp on the Marias. I will instruct Gen. SHERIDAN to call on Col. BAKER for a full report on this point, to meet the charge that of the number killed, the greater part were squaws and children."

The President has signed the bill giving *bona fide* sellers on the Sioux Indian Reservations in Minnesota the privilege of acquiring legal titles to the lands occupied by them....During the temporary absence of Superintendent JANNEY from the Northern Superintendency, that district is in charge of a daughter of Mr. JANNEY, who has been appointed Clerk of the Superintendency. A report has been received at the Indian Office from the lady, stating that Indian matters are quiet in the Superintendency.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 13.—The latest news from Fort Fetterman is that an Indian, who came in yesterday from Red Cloud's camp, on the Tongue River, reports that the Indians are friendly and desire peace. Mr. RICHARDS left the camp twenty-three days ago to communicate with the whites. Red Cloud thinks that the conduct of the Indians will depend upon what Mr. RICHARDS reports. Red Cloud has 200 lodges with him.

FIRES.

An Old Hotel Burned in Utica—A Private Residence Destroyed—Losses in the West.

UTICA, N. Y., March 13.—The old Northern Hotel, corner of John and Main streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was owned by T. P. BALLOU, who loses over $5,000; insurance light. Messrs. SCHURTZ & MANSE, tobacconists, lose part of their stock; insured for $500. JEREMIAH SHAW, proprietor of the hotel, loses about $2,000 on furniture; fully insured. The building was erected in 1795, by MOSES BAGG, Sr. AARON BURR, RED JACKET and many historical men have formerly been guests at this hotel. The first theatrical performance west of Albany was given in the building....The residence of M. M. SMART, at Whitesboro, was burned today. The loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—The crockery store of C. J. DOWEY was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured. The building was owned by E. CRAMER, whose loss is $10,000; fully insured.

In addition to the losses reported by the fire yesterday morning, E. SILVERMAN, clothing dealer, claims to have suffered damage to the extent of $20,000 by water. The tea and coffee stock of T. M. BIGELOW was also damaged by water to the extent of $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The fancy goods and notion store of MORGAN & JACKSON, No. 9 South Main-street, was burned last evening. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in St. Louis companies. The wooden and willow ware store of SCHMEDING & DOBUSCH, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of about $15,000; insured for $10,000 in St. Louis, and $4,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New-York. The buildings were damaged about $5,000; insured.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Fourteenth Amendment Oath in Virginia—Escape of Yerger—Action in Mississippi—The National Banks.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14.—The Legislature today passed the bill prescribing that all persons elected or appointed to office in the State shall take the Fourteenth Amendment oath. This law is to be in effect for one year from its passage.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—There are no tidings yet from Col. YERGER. The Legislature today passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the circumstances of his escape, and an effort was made to pass a bill instructing the Governor to offer a reward of $25,000 for his apprehension; also to appropriate $100,000 as a secret service fund. Without definite action the bill was laid aside. Sheriff LEAKE is making vigorous efforts for the apprehension of YERGER. The Governor today submitted his first Message to the Legislature, urging immediate legislation looking to the thorough reorganization of the Judiciary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. BOESEL, a Democrat, asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to aid in the abolishment of the national banks. The resolution went on the table under a notice to discuss.

Erie Intrigues in New-Jersey—The Marshes.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The House has had under consideration the Erie Railroad Tax bill. Mr. VALENTINE advocated the interest of the Erie Company, contending that the bill would bring to the State Treasury over $40,000. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he reported two bills as substitutes for the original one, and they were subsequently ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 49 to 9. Mr. BEVANS, the principal opponent of the bill, said that the Erie Company had acquired from Jersey City a large amount of wharf property, and had secured the closing of several important streets, in consideration of paying to the city, for the term of twenty years, the sum of $45,000 annually. These payments, he said, the Company now seek to avoid, under the pretense of paying the same to the State. The Driggs Land bill was then taken up, and created considerable discussion. This bill, which passed the Senate last week, empowers certain individuals to take possession of, and drain and improve the marsh lands in Union, Essex and Morris Counties. It excited considerable opposition, but was finally ordered to a third reading, notwithstanding the members from the counties most deeply interested objected to it. The bill was then passed by a vote of 37 to 19.

Crime in Philadelphia—Brutal Murder in a Groggery—A Butcher Missing—A Woman Beaten to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—In a groggery near the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, this morning, LEWIS S. FOSTER was stabbed nine times by one PATRICK KELLY, with whom he had been playing cards. FOSTER was a bartender. KELLY ran off, but soon returned with a man named PATRICK WARD, and one of them fired a pistol at FOSTER who was lying on the floor bleeding from the wounds inflicted by KELLY. WARD and KELLY were both arresed. FOSTER cannot live.

LATER.—FOSTER died this afternoon. KELLY has been committed for trial....JOSEPH LINDEMAN, a sheep butcher, has been missing since Feb. 28. He had over $2,000 with him, and foul play is apprehended....An old unknown woman died today from the effects of a beating she received in Bedford-street Saturday night. The perpetrators of the outrage are unknown.

The Municipal Elections in Maine—Inauguration of the Mayor of Portland—The Storm in the East.

BANGOR, Me., March 14.—HENRY E. PRENTISS, Republican, was elected Mayor today. The vote stood PRENTISS, 1,205; EBEN S. COE, Democrat, 929.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 14.—At the city election, today, E. W. WEDGWOOD, Democrat, received 844 votes for Mayor, and K. M. CHAPMAN, Republican, 737 votes. The Democrats carry five of the seven wards.

PORTLAND, Me., March 14.—In the organization of the City Government today, GEORGE P. WESTCOTT was elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and FREDERICK FOX, President of the Common Council. Both are Republicans.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—The various railroads centering here are now opened. The Northern and Eastern trains all arrived here nearly on time this morning. The storm does not seem to have extended very far north or east of this point.

AMUSEMENTS.

Operatic.

"THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO" AT THE ACADEMY.

BEAUMARCHAIS was the original inspirer of MOZART's "Marriage of Figaro." The burlesque comedy of the former created one of the greatest sensations Paris had ever known. The triumph of the French satirist suggested to MOZART that, with an Italian libretto, he could make a fine opera and a profounder impression. Rarely, indeed, is such a thought followed by its practical realization, but in this case it certainly was so. The first New-York manager of Italian Opera, DA PONTE, he who subsequently wrote the libretto of "Don Giovanni," wrote also that of "Figaro." It is recorded that the latter work was prepared in six weeks. BEAUMARCHAIS' play, or a German version of it, had been forbidden in Vienna; but so many alterations were made in the context, that the Emperor consented to the production of the opera. It was first brought out May 1, 1786. There was a cabal against the composer, and, after the first act, MOZART went to the Emperor's box and told him that several of the singers were purposely singing false to crush the opera. It had, notwithstanding, prodigious success. The elements of popularity contained in its melodic wealth, the exquisite adjustment of its concerted pieces, the wonderful end of the second act, and other lovely pieces of writing, carried the public by storm. True, it was given but nine times during its first season in Vienna, such was the determined opposition to MOZART; but it was brought out soon after at Prague in splendid style, and ran the whole Winter, and afterward went like wildfire all over Europe.

The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company opened last night at the Academy of Music, choosing for their first performance this beautiful composition that heralded "Don Giovanni" and laid a solid superstructure for MOZART's fame. "The Marriage of Figaro" was very creditably sung on the occasion to an excellent and gratified house, and in some respects the performance warranted the encomiums bestowed when this company have given it elsewhere. It is, however, idle to deny that at once to reach a high standard in this difficult opera, and to please in it a modern general audience is an exceedingly arduous task. Great as are the merits of the work, and delicious as are its melodies, the instrumentation inevitably sounds thin in a large theater, after the massive effects that a greatly increased number of instruments and the consequent new harmonic combinations, that later composers have been able to press into their service. The simplicity of the *mise en scene* and the old-fashioned conventionality of the plot, also contrasts unfavorably to the general eye with what in opera it has been accustomed to witness. When is added to these drawbacks the fact that the Academy of Music is acoustically ill suited to comic opera, and that what might be highly impressive in a smaller house is here in danger of seeming cold and barren, it is evident that the chances against success last evening were apparently slender indeed. Notwithstanding all this, the opera passed off, as we have said, quite acceptably. Mr. CAMPBELL has not the faintest idea how to act *Figaro*, and it were absurd to say that this is not a serious disadvantage; but his splendid and never failing voice is heard with so much satisfaction that even his dramatic deficiences were frequently lost sight of. Mme. PAREPA does her best to impart gayety and vivacity to *Susanna*, but the part is one which, for various reasons, is unsuited to her, and in this case as before we are compelled to find in Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's lovely voice and admirable executive powers consolation for deficiencies elsewhere. Mrs. SEGUIN is pretty and lively in *Cherubino*, and Miss ROSE HERSEE is quite charming in the *Countess*. Mr. NORDBLOM sings with emphasis and vigor in *Basilio*, and Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN is, as ever, a conscientious and thorough artist in *Antonio*. The other characters were evenly sustained without calling for any particular comment, and the chorus and orchestra were uncommonly good.

That the performance of last night was not a great or unqualified success, is not to our mind altogether the fault of this excellent company, although we cannot pretend that the peculiar comic talent needful for such a result is included in it. Nor can we say the fault is MOZART's, for MOZART was a magnificent genius. But his genius worked with fewer tools than the public ear is now in the habit of expecting, and demanded histrionic, as well as vocal, qualities that are now too rare. To understand him in "The Marriage of Figaro," as well as it is possible in our time to understand him, a small auditorium and artists of uncommon humor, unction and *esprit* are indispensable. It is from no disrespect to the excellent singers of the Parepa-Rosa company, or from any lack of appreciation of merits that we have found frequent occasion heretofore to commend, that we feel impelled to say that the conditions to such a consummation were not in this instance altogether fulfilled. We should not be justified in withholding this opinion; but we are equally bound to add that the performance was listened to with the greatest interest by a highly intelligent as well as numerous audience, that it was frequently warmly applauded, and that the repetition of several of the principal pieces was cordially demanded. So far as all this constitutes a success, the present representation of "The Marriage of Figaro" is fairly entitled to the credit of it.

Stabbing Affair.

Last evening an affray occurred at the corner of Canal and Laurens streets, in which THOMAS ACOSTA and TIBERIUS AGUILLAR, two Spanish negroes, were engaged, and in which the former attacked his antagonist with a huge knife, inflicting a dangerous wound upon the head. The assailant was arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police and locked up in the Prince-street Station-house, where the wounded man was also taken for surgical treatment.

Obituary.

In the chronicle of events it is our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Dr. JOHN RADWAY, in the 45th year of his age, which took place this morning at his late residence in this City. Surrounded by his family and friends, he calmly surrendered his spirit to his Maker.

Like most men of talent, the Doctor was endowed with the most unabating energy and zeal, prosecuting his theories to a greater extent than his physical system would endure. Kind and affectionate in his disposition, and genial in his character, and charitable to a fault, he leaves a multitude of sorrowers, who will not look upon his like again.

MARCH 14, 1870.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Conclusion of the Mordaunt Divorce Case—The Verdict; The Bourbon-Montpensier Duel—The Bourbon Killed; The Irish Land Bill; Debate in the House of Commons—Speech of Mr. Disraeli; The Infallibility of the Pope—Substance of the "Schema" Submitted to the Council; The Pierre Bonaparte Prosecution—Opinion of Victor Noir's Brother; The Prisoners at Sainte Pelagie; Escape of Gen. Goicouria from Havanna; Reported Slaughter of Insurgents—The Imprisoned Masons—A Judge Sent to the Morro Castle for Ordering Their Release.

General Topics.

The Piegan Massacre—Col. Baker's Report; Gov. Seymour's Recollection of the Public Men of Other Days; Cruelty to Missionaries in the Islands of the Pacific; Narrow Escape from Death; Fashions for Spring; Current Notes, Religious and Scientific Notes; Our German Singing Societies; Death of Gen. Milton S. Miller; Details of the Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame; St. David's Day and the Leek Assassination of an Editor in Kansas; The Projected Suspension Bridge Across the Hudson; A Tale of Love, Remorse and Suicide; Graphic Description of the Loss of the *Oneida*; Strike of Maryland Iron Workers; The Wreck of the *Eagle*; The Dominican Question; Affairs in the West.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures: The Funding Bill; Our Albany Letter; Woman Suffrage in Minnesota; The Women in Council; Census Returns of South Carolina; The Situation in Texas; The New-Hampshire Election; Constitution of Tennessee; The Virginia Republicans.

Local Intelligence.

Arrival of the Missing Steamer *Smidt*; Narrative of Her Voyage; A Working Women's Central Union Established; A Curious Case of Alleged Slander; The Methodist Conference of 1870; Billiards; Rapid City Transit; Death of Robert D. Holmes, P. G. W. M.; The Fine Arts; Singular Attempt at Suicide by a Young Lady.

Agricultural.

The Horse Market; How to Shoe Horses; Northern Ohio Fair Association; The Rise of Sap in Plants; How to Start Cuttings; Insect Enemies of the Fruit Crop; The Best Deodorizer.

Editorial Comments.

A Raid on the Army; The Wool Interest and the Tariff; The Montana Massacre and Col. Baker's Report; Value of a Funny Man in Politics; The Latest Device of the Enemy; The *Oneida* and the *Bombay*; Dogs Baying the Moon; The Boy of the Period; The Funding Bill Unacceptable to the Country; Coddling the Freedmen; To People who do not Pay Taxes; Servants; Justice upon the Wages Question; Light in Virginia.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. Hand made. LEONARD S. BALLOU, inventor of the F. Y. S. Send for circular. Only depot, No. 298 Broadway.

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The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan. Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MACLAREN—SUTHERLAND.—On Thursday, March 10, by Rev. James Millett, of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Mr. JAMES SHAW MACLAREN to Miss LYDIA SUTHERLAND, both of West Morrisania.

DIED.

ANTWERP.—On Monday, March 14, JAMES VAN ANTWERP.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday morning, March 14, at 11½ o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 520 3d-st., Brooklyn, JOHN T. CHAPMAN, late of the firm of J. B. Wood & Co., aged 37 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John B. Wood, No. 520 3d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 16, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on the 1 o'clock P. M. train, via Hudson River Railroad.

CHALMERS.—On Saturday, March 12, JUSTINA V., wife of Thos. H. Chalmers, Jr., and youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. T. Anderson, of Princeton, N. J., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 242 South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 15, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Norfolk papers please copy.

COBURN.—On Saturday, March 12, ROBERT H. COBURN, second son of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 19 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 363 Lexington-av.

DODGE.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Sunday, March 13, ANNIE W. NOURSE, wife of Richard D. Dodge, of Brooklyn, and daughter of Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N.

FISK.—On Saturday, March 12, after a lingering illness, SARAH, daughter of Stephen and Mary Fisk, in the 17th year of her age.

GORDON.—On Saturday, March 12, MARY ANN, wife of Thomas Gordon, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 26 Jane-st.

☞ Newburg and Delhi papers please copy.

HOLZ.—On Sunday morning, March 13, ERIC HOLZ, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his friend and late employer, David Moffat, No. 57 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—On Saturday evening, March 12, at 7½ o'clock, after a protracted illness, ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq., aged 51 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 16th inst. The remains will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 45 Barrow-st., to Grace Church, where the funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., and taken thence to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York are notified to assemble on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the late residence (No. 45 Barrow-st.) of M. W. Bro. ROBERT D. HOLMES, to escort his remains to Grace Church.

The officers and brethren of the several Lodges in the jurisdiction are notified to assemble at Grace Church at 2 o'clock to participate in the funeral service and accompany the remains to the place of interment. Masters are requested to summon their lodges for the above named purpose. By order.

JAS. M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

HOWARD LODGE NO. 35, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Wednesday next, at 1 P. M. precisely, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, M. W., ROBERT D. HOLMES, P. G. M.

By order, JOHN GILBERTSON, Master.

ALFRED B. PRICE, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON LODGE NO. 657, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at Rooms, north-west corner Broadway and 34th-st., on Wednesday, March 16, at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late M. W. G. M., ROBERT D. HOLMES. By order of

EDWIN KEELER, Jr., W. M.

EDWARD FOLEY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE NO. 321, F. AND A. M.—The brethren will assemble at the Lodge Room, No. 946 Broadway, at 1½ o'clock, on Wednesday, 16th inst., for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of M. W., Brother ROBT. D. HOLMES.

JEROME BUCK, Master.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, March 11, LOUISA A., wife of Bradish Johnson, and daughter of the late Thomas Lawrance, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday, March 16, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEEDS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 12, HENRY H. LEEDS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 43d-st., on Tuesday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MIDDLEBROOK.—On Monday, March 14, in this City, GEORGE L. MIDDLEBROOK, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. Luke's Church, No. 483 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his mother, Mrs. E. H. Britton, are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, March 12, 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Green, No. 32 1st-place, Brooklyn, AMELIA V. PARSONS, of St. John's, N. F., in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, March 15, at 2 P. M., at No. 32 1st-place.

RADWAY.—On Monday, March 14, Dr. JOHN RADWAY, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., Phoenix Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., and the Palestine Commandery, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

SHEDDAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, March 14, WM. R. SHEDDAN, in the 29th year of his age, second son of Rev. S. Sheddan, D. D.

Funeral from parsonage of First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

SHETHAR.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, March 13, HENRY HOBART SHETHAR, late of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In Litchfield, Conn., on Tuesday, March 8, MARY GREENLEAF WOODS SMITH, daughter of the late Leonard Woods, D. D., and widow of the late Thomas M. Smith, D. D.

VAN DUZER.—On Monday morning, March 14, ARCHIBALD SOMERVILLE, son of Selah Van Duzer, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment by a special train, leaving 26th-st. Depot at 10¼ o'clock.

VARIAN.—At Fordham, on Saturday, March 12, 1870, after a short illness, ELIZABETH VARIAN, widow of Thomas Varian, of New-York, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Corsa, Fordham, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

WHITEHEAD.—At Newark, on Sunday evening, March 13, GERTRUDE MERCER, daughter of William and Gertrude E. Whitehead, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

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From the New-York Herald.

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World's Fair, London, 1851.
Paris Exposition, 1867.

Having made arrangements with Mr. Charles Duffield to act as his sole agent in New-York for the sale of his justly celebrated Hams, (which are in the highest perfection this season, and daily improving in flavor and color,) I am now prepared to receive orders for present and future delivery, embracing the months of MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY and AUGUST. As the quantity is limited, owing to the peculiar process of curing these hams, which is done in Winter, parties wanting them will please send me their orders at once to avoid disappointment.

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PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Exchange Room, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. disposed of some valuable City property by order of WILLIAM PALEN, executor and trustee of JAMES T. BACHE, deceased. The attendance was very good and the bidding quite spirited. Three houses on Thirty-first-street, near the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue, were sold for about $19,000 each. They were each four stories high, with brown stone fronts, on lots 22 feet front, and rear by about 98 feet deep. Two vacant lots adjoining these premises brought $6,400 each, and one lot on the avenue 75 feet from the corner was sold for $11,850. All these may be regarded as very good. Two vacant lots on Sixtieth-street, near Second-avenue, were sold for $3,000 each, while lots near Fifth-avenue on One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, brought about $2,500. These latter were very cheap, being on improving streets in close proximity to Central Park.

The same firm sold the lease of the premises No. 42 Clinton-place, on the south-west corner of University-place, for $36,000. The building is four story, of brick, and covers the entire lot, which is 25x101. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and contains covenants for perpetual renewals. The annual ground rent is $300, and the premises are at present rented for $5,300 per annum. The premises No. 588 Grand-street, near Mangin, consisting of a lot 25x75, with a three story brick store and dwelling-house, was sold for $17,700.

Today MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer some lots on Second-avenue, Fifty-sixth, and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, the dwelling house No. 324 West Fifty-second-street, and valuable property on Great Jones-street, near Broadway. Sales will also by made by JOHNSON & MILLER (valuable Brooklyn property) and by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold one lot on the west side of Fifth-avenue, 25x100, 100 feet south of Fifty-seventh-street, for $42,500, to be improved upon this Spring with first-class house. Also, two lots, north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, each 25x100, for $5,500.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot n. s. 31st-st., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x98.9 ... $19,800
House and lot n. s. 31st-st., 122 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x98.9 ... 18,900
House and lot n. s. 31st-st., 144 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x98.9 ... 19,000
2 lots n. s. 31st-st., 166 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 17x98.9, each $6,400 ... 12,800
1 lot s. e. of 4th-av., 75 ft. n. of 31st-st., 23.3x100x29.3 ... 11,850
2 lots n. s. 60th-st., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.5, each $3,000 ... 6,000
1 lot n. s. 104th-st., 150 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x100.9 ... 2,700
2 lots s. s. 106th-st., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., each $2,505 ... 5,010
Lease of No. 42 Clinton-place, 25x101 ... 3,600
House and lot No. 588 Grand-st., n. s., between Goerck and Mangin sts., 25x75 ... 17,700

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cedar-st., n. s., No. 135, 18x54 ... $7,100
McDougal-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25x100.9 ... 15,000
Prince-st., No. 114, q. c. ... nom.
3d-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of Avenue B, 23x96.2 ... 19,500
11th-st., s. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x94.8 ... 14,000
13th-st., s. w. s., 142 ft. s. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3 ... 5,700
13th-st., s. w. s., 124.3 ft. n. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3 ... 19,500
17th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x92 ... 17,250
17th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2 inches x92 ... 50
31st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9 ... 16,000
24th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.6, q. c. ... nom.
48th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5 ... 2,200
48th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.5 ... 3,300
110th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100 ... 10,500
110th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.10 ... 15,000
117th-st., s. s., 456.2 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.10x100.11 ... 3,000
124th-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11 ... 18,000
126th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x99.11, h. and l. ... 10,000
133d-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x199.10 ... 500
Lexington-av., e. s., 67.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.3x70 ... 24,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 31st-st., 19.6x85.5, h. and l. ... 3,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 240, 5 years, per year ... 2,500
Chatham-st., No. 40, (new,) 10 years, per year ... 2,500
Centre-st., No. 10, 9 years, per year ... 2,000
Greenwich-st., No. 382, store, &c., 3 years, per year ... 1,050
Murray-st., s. s., No. 77, w. of Church-st., 25x75, 21 years, per year ... 1,090
Prince-st., No. 114, 5 years, { 1 year, per year ... 1,500; 4 years, per year ... 1,550 }
39th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., coal yard, 9½ years, per year ... 1,500
West 27th-st., new No. 69, old No. 121, 3 years, per year ... 1,800
3d-av., No. 904, store, &c., 1 year, per year ... 1,800
10th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 159th-st., 40x100, 3½ years, per year ... 500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 236.6 ft. s. of Greene-av., 18.6x100 }
Lewis-av. and Hancock-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 }
Jefferson-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 50x200 } $20,500
Stuyvesant-av., and Halsey-st., s. e. corner, 100x100 }
Columbia-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 56.8x44.4x25x101x24.11 ... 6,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 ... 4,500
Heyward-st., w. s., 273.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 19.6x100 ... 7,500
Meserole-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100 ... 3,000
Tillary and Prince sts., n. e. corner, 248.1x118.10x183x23.5x21.11 ... 22,000
2d-st., s. e. s., 125 ft. n. e. of North 13th-st., 25x100 ... 1,200
North 13th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 50x100 ... 250
Division-av., 1,500 ft. s. of Jamaica Plank road, 13 lots, ¼ share, E. A. G. ... 500
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 75.5 ft. s. e. of Lafayette-av., 19x56.11x23.7x72.11 ... 10,000
Reid-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 80x38.1x32x49.10x50 ... 2,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 ... 5,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Hewlett's to near Rockaway road, s. e. s., adjoining Seaman's, 3 acres ... $800
Mary Smith's to Joseph Caulkin road, n. e. s., 1 acre and house ... 1,000

Oyster Bay.

Road to the "Cove," s. s., adjoining Austice's, indefinite ... $3,500

Maspeth.

Clermont-av., e. s., (Lilly's property,) 50x180 ... $250

Rockaway.

Mott-av. and Bay-st., n. e. corner, Brevoort's, 40 acres ... $5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Sidney-av., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Union-place, 100x100 ... $500
10th-av., e. s., lot No. 57 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 ... 150

Ossining.

Sing Sing Kill, adjoining Nancy Sing's, grist mill property ... $8,725

West Farms.

Morris-st., s. s., 152 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 45x103 ... $6,500
Walker and Centre sts., s. e. corner, 100x100 }
Post road, w. s., adjoining Jno. Crosson's, 38x100 } 18,500
Walker-st., 100 ft. s. w. of Centre-st., 50x100 }
Lot No. 201, map Powell Farm, 50x100 ... 100
Westchester-av., s. w. s., adjoining Bronx River, 143x164 ... 2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boyd-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Kenney-st., 25x100 ... $3,000
Camp-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x60x97x18 ... 11,000
Clayton-st., n. s., 425 ft. n. w. of West-st., 25x65 ... 245
Franklin-place, s. s., adjoining lot No. 30, 22x100 ... 3,200
Kenney-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Boyd-st., 30x80 ... 500
Mulberry-st., e. s., 476 ft. s. of Thomas-st., 25x150 ... 2,700
Quarry-st., s. s., adjoining W. King's property, 32x150x25 ... 5,000

Bloomfield.

Bloomfield and Franklin road, w. s., indefinite, 58x215 ... $375
Newark and Pompton Road, e. s., indefinite, 5 71-100 acres ... 12,200

Livingston.

A. Wright to J. Baldwin, 1 22-100 acres ... $700

Jersey City.

Grand-st., w. s., 130 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x100 ... $9,400
Mercer-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 20x100 ... 12,000

Hoboken.

Madison and 3d sts., s. w. corner, 25x95 ... $2,500
Willow-st., e. s., 122 ft. n. of 5th-st., 22x100 ... 1,200

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 9, Hudson City Terrace Company, 50x100 ... $900
Scott-st., n. s., lot No. 13, block No. 1, Hespe and Weber map; lease 2 years, per year ... 360

Bergen.

Stewart-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of West Side-av., 100x100 ... $2,500

Harrison.

Cross and 3d sts., s. e. corner, 100x100 ... $487
4th-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hill-st., 100x100 ... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 25x60, with 30 feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.
Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four story brown stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CITY PROPerty situated on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., being 27 feet 9 inches front on 14th-st., 96 feet front on 4th-av., 47 feet deep on the southerly side of 4th-av., and 90 feet easterly to the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, counselor at law, No. 39 Park-row.

A VERY FINE, HANDSOME, WELL located three story high stoop brick house, all improvements, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. cars; $18,000, liberal terms. Can be seen Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12, by applying to Mr. SIMONSON, 304 52d-st., one block from house.

FOR SALE—$28,000 EACH, THE FOUR story, medium sized, splendid brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 49th-st., near Madison-av.; terms easy. Inquire of W. FANNING, on the premises.

FORTY-FIVE LOTS, HANDSOMELY situated on 10th-av. and Boulevard; splendid investment; for sale or exchange for country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—[illegible] near Lexington-av.; is a four-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

A VERY FINE, WELL LOCATED three story high stoop brick house, all improvements, No. 226 47th-st., one-half block from Broadway cars; $15,000, liberal terms. Apply to Mr. BAKER, Broadway, corner 45th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST complete four story high stoop brown stone corner houses on Lexington-av., 25x58x100; all in perfect order; possession May 1, or sooner if desired. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop, 22½ feet brick house, cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 56TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; price low. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HANDsome three story attic and basement free stone front house, 22.6x50 feet; lot, 140 feet, with court-yard; two story brick stable in the rear, on Fulton-place. The house will be sold with or without the stable. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Pleasantly located in a good neighborhood, at No. 21 Elm-place, a few blocks east of the City Hall. Call from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD three story high stoop brick house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; terms easy; carpets, curtains, &c., will be included if desired, at a great reduction; family about to leave the city. H. A. SPAFORD, No. 150 Remsen-st., corner Court-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE HOLY TRINITY, Brooklyn Heights, the stone front house No. 110 Montague-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at

BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.

LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.

Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty st.

A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 2¼ acres; stone house, elegantly furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELegant private residence, pleasantly located, two minutes from depot, containing all the modern improvements; grounds nicely arranged; flowers, fruit trees, stable, &c., and every convenience for a gentleman's private residence; lot 125x420; part on mortgage if desired. GEO. W. FARNHAM, No. 48 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A MAGNIFICENT country-seat, in Rahway City, of 92 acres; land worth $2,000 per acre; buildings in excellent order; cost $42,000; house has all modern improvements; choicest ornamental and fruit trees; 1,600 feet of arbor vitæ hedge; trout pond on place; must be sold before April 1; price $45,000; terms easy. Address H., No. 50 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEW modern houses, beautifully located; one and a half acres land each, and nicely fenced; $10,000 each. Building sites and lots for business in divers localities.
TO LET—Two neatly furnished houses in the Park and near depot. Particulars on application.
J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 35x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,800; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN RAHWAY, new house containing eleven rooms, gas, hot and cold water; lot 136x150; trees and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from depot. This property can be had on reasonable terms by applying to E. T. HARRIS, real estate agent, corner Irving and Cherry sts., Rahway, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let—A house containing twelve rooms, with stable, coach house, &c., standing on one acre of land, seven minutes' walk from the station; the ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRAble country place near Woodbridge, N. J., ten minutes' walk from Avenel Depot; one hour and ten minutes from New-York; commodious house and outbuildings; very fine garden, with abundance of fruit. Inquire at No. 25 West 49th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine house, with all conveniences, barn, out-buildings, garden, &c., with two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT WILliamsbridge, a valuable plot of 102 acres of land, twelve miles from the City, adjoining railroad and depot. For maps, &c., apply to
JAMES W. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—FOR SALE, a frame house and lot, 100 feet square on the avenue, 100 feet from Broadway. Address OWNER, No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New York Southern Land Company, 53 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—AT WESTfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a few minutes' walk from depot, a handsomely-built house, 40 feet square, with wing; 14 rooms, in thorough order and repair, all the modern improvements and usual outbuildings, with 10 acres of ground, abundantly fruited, beautifully shaded and laid out. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, convenient to the 10th and 23d st., to New-York and Brooklyn City, railroad cars—three first-class three story and basement brick and frame dwellings; modern improvements; rent, $900 to $1,200. Inquire of SAMUEL D. CLARK, Franklin-st. Bank Building.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PELham, Westchester County; fifteen minutes' of steamboat and twenty minutes of railroad; house contains six bedrooms, besides servants' room; good stable and garden, fine bathing and fishing; location healthy; rent, $1,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 158 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, twenty minutes by rail from the City; location unsurpassed; house completely and elegantly furnished; fine stable, horses, wagon, harness, &c. For full particulars address Box No. 670 Post-office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE BRADhurst mansion, on 149th-st. and 9th-av.; stable, greenhouses, garden, &c.; a first-class place in every respect. Apply to WM. G. ANNAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE THREE story brown stone house, No. 302 West 34th-st., with all improvements. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR six months from first of May, to private family only; No. 25 West 49th-st.; rent $300 a month; reference required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED DWELLING No. 24 West 36th-st., by 5th-av.; three story; high stoop; well and fully furnished; $250 a month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED RESIDENCE No. 19 West 35th-st., by 5th-av.; brown stone; four story; Mansard roof; three rooms deep; well furnished; $375 a month. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—AT MORRISTOWN, WITH privilege of purchase, good house, twelve rooms, stable and garden; rent $800. Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, furnished or unfurnished, a small but genteel cottage. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at National Bank of Commerce.

TO LET—PART OF A DESIRABLE THREE story brown stone house, No. 302 West 34th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT [illegible]—TWO LARGE FIVE STORY HOUSES.

Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., near Irving-place.

Modern improvements; in good order. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY seat of Gen. Morris, known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Rev. Dr. Creighton, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, about 30 miles from New-York; the mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains about 20 rooms, delightfully located in a plot of about 60 acres; grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits; cold graperies, with about 600 vines of foreign varieties; to rent to a private family only for 18 months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Scarsdale Station. This house is less than a half mile from the depot, a beautiful Gothic mansion, containing eighteen fine sized rooms, (partially furnished,) and is supplied with water flowing through it from a never failing spring, together with all other modern conveniences. The grounds embrace fifteen acres, with fine barn, garden and ice-house filled. The place is perfectly healthy, one hour from the City, with fifteen daily trains. Address Box 5,626 New-York City.

TO LET—FOR SUMMER, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, fifteen miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steam-boat. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON, on premises.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.—TO RENT, furnished, for the year, a stone cottage, ten rooms, besides basement, between one and two acres, well planted and grown, with carriage house and garden; eight minutes' walk to station. Address No. 40 West 38th-st., New-York.

TO LET—FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH Croton, gas, stationary wash tubs, &c., in new houses, on 3d-av., between 89th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 115th and 116th sts.; rent, $11 to $15. Apply on the premises, No. 1,596 3d-av. and No. 2,227 2d-av., or LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class four story brown stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises. Also, to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSES near 5th-av. to let, between 14th and 50th sts., very desirable and adapted for private or boarding purposes.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.
A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 83x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FOR BUSINESS purposes, in Bleecker-st., near Greene-st., a four story English basement brick house, 25x50 and extension by 100; also, a five story brick house, high stoop, 25 by about 56, and extension by 100. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SUPERIOR bonded stores, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st. These stores, which are complete in every respects and rate equal to any with insurance companies, will be rented at fair rates. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE, 25X80, on Fulton-st., near and east of Broadway; to a desirable tenant at a low price; immediate possession.
LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Ice-Cream Saloon," No. 188 Chatham-square. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the premises No. 23 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, counselor at law, No. 39 Park-row.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, WITH every convenience and accommodation for coachman. Apply on the premises, No. 143 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN WITH a wife and one child, wants to rent a small furnished house; location preferred above 23d-st., and between Lexington and 8th avs. Address J. P., City Post-office, Box No. 2,607.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN NEW-JERSEY, easy of access from this City, a good size house, with some land. Address, in full, HOUSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS A THREE story high stoop house for two years, partially furnished; family small and a careful tenant. Address Box No. 822, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family. Address, with full particulars, G. B. D., NEW-YORK HERALD.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. TUESDAY, March 15, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY,
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.

MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESNUT-ST., (Railroad on each)—Southeast corner, splendid business lot.

CHESNUT-ST. (De Kalb-av. Railroad)—Southeast side, 75 feet 4 inches southwest of Myrtle-av., 9 splendid lots.

CENTRAL-AV.—South side, entire front between Chesnut and Stockholm sts., 9 lots.

STOCKHOLM-ST.—Northwest side, 95 feet southwest of Central-av., 9 lots.

NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated in the most growing part of the city; the surroundings are excellent; its geographical position will insure a future value that can now scarcely be estimated.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, 5 lots.

EVERGREEN-AV. AND IVY-ST.—Northeast corner, 5 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MURPHY against SOPHIA E. ROBERTS.—Order for sale on foreclosure of mechanic's lien.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1870, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will expose for sale, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, Esq., real estate auctioneer, all the right, title and interest which the said Sophia E. Roberts had to the following described premises on the 7th day of February, 1869, to wit: All those certain lots of land, with the dwelling-houses thereon erected, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of Union-place with the south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street, thence running south-easterly along the said south-westerly line of Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence running south-westerly and parallel with the south-easterly line of Union-place fifty-three feet, thence north-westerly, and parallel with Seventeenth-street one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the south-easterly line of Union-place, and thence along the said south-easterly line of Union-place north-easterly fifty-three feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.
WILLIAM H. ROONEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York.
mh15-2aw3wTu

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, see *Times* of March 1, or address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

POSITIVE SALE OF CAR FACTORIES and REAL ESTATE, in Jersey City, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of the late WM. CUMMINGS, railroad car manufacturer, deceased, will offer for sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at TAYLOR'S HOTEL, IN JERSEY CITY, all the car factories, machine shops, founderies and real estate of the deceased, consisting of fourteen city lots, each 25x100 feet, on the east side of Washington-st., and extending from Steuben to Morgan-st., in Jersey City, being convenient to railroads, depots and ferries, and well located and suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes.

SALE PEREMPTORY. TERMS EASY.
Possession on the 1st day of May next.
THOMAS W. JAMES, } Executors.
ISAAC J. VANDERBECK, }
Dated JERSEY CITY, Feb. 24, 1870.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 312 WEST 21ST-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST THIRTY-[illegible]—The three story high stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 312. The house is about 45 feet deep, has basement and sub-cellar, contains the modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x98.9. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Supreme Court sale, under direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee.

VALUABLE THIRD-AV. CORNER.

THIRD-AV. AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—The valuable lot, covered with brick buildings, on the north-west corner 3d-av. and 114th-st.; size 25.2¾ on 3d-av., 108.3 on 114th-st., together with a strip 8.3 in width by 100.11 in depth. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 43 feet by 68 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50-YEAR BONDS,

At 95, Free of United States Tax.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings: and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New-York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 14, 1870.

I will on the 16th day of March inst., (WEDNESDAY,) receive offers of one million dollars of Bonds for the Sinking Fund in accordance with regulations heretofore adopted. A certified check for five per cent. of the offer must be deposited therewith. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

$50,000 Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,

and

other first-class bonds paying 8 to 10 per cent. interest, For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JAMES R. GIBSON, JR.,

NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.,

Has the following sums to loan on bond and mortgage improved City property:

$22,000 in one or more sums.
$2,000 in one sum.
$10,000 in one sum.
$16,000 in one sum.

A number of smaller sums.

Also, $60,000 to buy existing first and second mortgages; $40,000 to buy first mortgages in New-Jersey.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH CITY,

MISSOURI,

SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN,

DUE 1890.

INTEREST NOV. 30 AND MAY 30,
PAYABLE AT BANK OF COMMERCE, N. Y.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 per cent. and accrued interest. The financial standing of St. Joseph is such that the bonds combine safety with a large yield of interest.

The City of St. Joseph is the second city in the State of Missouri in point of population and commercial importance.

No city in the West has shown a more rapid and marked improvement; it is estimated that over 1,000 new buildings will be erected during the current year.

St. Joseph is the center of six important railroads, and the depot for the trade of the northern part of Missouri and a large portion of the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The city owns a large amount of stock ($600,000) in the railroads of which it is the terminus, and consequently it exercises a controlling influence over their management.

Extract from Mayor's Report.

Population, about ... 35,000
Assessed value of real estate ... $12,000,000
On which the rate of taxation is 1½ per cent., say ... 180,000
Income from other sources ... 35,000
Total income ... $215,000

Government bonds, gold, &c., taken in exchange at highest market rates.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT.
DRAW BILLS ON PARIS.
BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS IN LONDON, PARIS AND FRANKFORT, and negotiate Loans on same.

BALLIN & SANDER,

BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, **$5,931,230 59.**

Open every day from **10 to 3**, and on Mondays and Saturdays from **10 A. M. to 7 P. M.**

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.

ONE DOLLAR received.

INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5 to $5,000.**

Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.

ASSETS, **$7,099,448 09.**

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.
T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared to stockholders or their legal representatives the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits; both payable in cash on demand, free of Government tax; also, Twenty per Cent. in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1869.
WM. R. FLOWERY, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S CARPET DEPARTMENT is now open, where can be found all the NEWEST designs and COLORINGS in

MOQUETTE,
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS,
MATS, RUGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,

to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS.
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN A FINE LOT OF
SHAWLS,
DIRECT FROM INDIA,
which they will offer at GREAT BARGAINS.
SQUARE SHAWLS, FRINGED ALL ROUND, AT $40 AND $50.
RICH SHAWLS, EQUALLY CHEAP.

THE BALANCE OF
GEO. A. HEARN'S SHAWLS,
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE AND FANCY
SHAWLS.

THE SPRING IMPORTATION is now open, in new Designs and Colorings, and offered at the present LOW PRICE OF GOLD:

Filled Centered Broche Shawls, $10, worth $14.
Filled Centered Broche Shawls, $12, worth $16.
Filled Centered Broche Long Shawls, $18, worth 22.
Open-Centered Broche Long Shawls, $15, worth 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP SILKS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, A LARGE LOT OF

Striped Silks at $1 25 per yard ... Value $2 00
Striped Silks at 1 50 per yard ... Value 2 25

RICH CHINE SILKS,
LYONS MANUFACTURE,
At $2 per yard. (Value, $2 75 and $3.)

The above goods are marked MUCH UNDER GOLD VALUE, PARIS STYLES, and all PURE SILK, offering unusual inducements to purchasers.

BLACK SILKS,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased extensively at the late peremptory auction sale of

LINEN GOODS,

by order of Messrs. WM. WATSON & CO., will offer the same on MONDAY NEXT, March 14, and following days.

In this attractive stock will be found SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, AT PRICES MUCH UNDER GOLD VALUE.

In addition, we will offer some new and beautiful designs in MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received, at PRICES LOWER THAN ANY YET OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,

JAPANESE POPLINS, in all colors, at 25 cents per yard.

"TAKO" CLOTHS, for suits, at 25 cents per yard.

FIGURED GRENADINES, Black Grounds or White Grounds, from 31 cents to 50 cents per yard.

STRIPED GRENADINES, Black Grounds, at 37½ cents per yard.

FIGURED AND STRIPED GRENADINES, Black Grounds or White Grounds, from 75 cents to $1 50 per yard.

EVERY PIECE OF THE ABOVE IS OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, AND THE STYLES ARE ENTIRELY NEW.

ALSO,

AN UNEQUALED LINE

OF

BLACK HERNANIS,

ALL SILK GRENADINES,

BYZANTINES, AND

FLORENTINES,

AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

FANCY SILKS,

FROM $1 TO $1 75 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $2 AND $3 50 PER YARD.

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-STS.

EXTRA BARGAINS

FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTIONS,

AT THE

DOWN TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 12 VESEY-ST.

Best quality BLACK TAMISE at $1 per yard.
Finest French Printed PERCALES at 25c. and 35c. per yard.
Splendid line of BLACK SILKS.
100 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, very choice styles.
25 pieces Spring styles of French PLAID POPLINS at 18c. per yard.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, new Spring colors, at 75c.
HOUSEHOLD LINENS of all kinds.
NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY.
CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, SILKS AND SATINS.
RIBBONS, LACES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
SILK FRINGES, PARASOLS, YANKEE NOTIONS.
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, JEWELRY, SOAPS.
PERFUMERY, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
ALL CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

NEW SHADES IN KID GLOVES.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT ONE DOLLAR THE PAIR.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THE CHEAPEST CORSETS SINCE 1862

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

JOBBING ROOMS
FILLED WITH GOODS BELOW PRICES IN 1862. CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, (SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF ABRAM IVES, DECEASED:)

100 shares Continental National Bank, par 100.
100 shares Fourth National Bank, par 100.
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, par 100.
60 shares Metropolitan National Bank, par 100.
6 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, par 50.
60 shares National Bank of the State of New-York, par 100.
20 shares National Park Bank, par 100.
50 shares Corn Exchange Bank, par 100.
100 shares Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, par 100.
120 shares Home Insurance Company, par 100.
18 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Hartford, par 100.
14 shares Meridan National Bank, par 25.
18 shares Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, par 60.
14 shares Waterbury Bank, par 50.
54 shares New-Haven County Bank, par 10.
125 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, par 50.
574 shares Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Company, par 25.
1,440 shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Manufacturing Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
280 shares Oakville Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
328 shares Waterbury Brass Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
456 shares American Pin Company, (Waterbury,) par 25.
500 shares Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, (New-Britain,) par 25.
240 shares Bridgeport Steamboat Company, par 25.
2,000 Bridgeport Steamboat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Convertible Bond.

A. MASTERTON, }
S. J. HARRIOT, } Executors.
R. G. ROLSTON, }

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17 and 18, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett, A. F. Tait, S. Colman,
Thos. Hill, E. Moran, M. F. H. DeHaas,
J. R. Brevoort, L. M. Spencer, G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown, V. Granbery, F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock, E. Forbes, T. P. Rossiter,
J. A. Hekking, A. Mario, F. Peel,
T. Adams, G. E. Niles, H. A. Ferguson,
Robbe, J. Coomans, B. B. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon, J. Morviller, H. Von Seben,
F. Schlesinger, De Vos, Lemmens,
Van Wyngaert, W. Cruickshank, Giraud,
A. Couder, H. Ronner,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES—ART SALE.

Mr. CHAS. L. FROST, of this City, announces to the public that he will sell through Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, his entire collection of PAINTINGS, comprising choice examples by the following artists:

Carl Hubner, Joortens, J. F. Cropsey,
A. R. Jones, Vaarberg, Toussaint,
Moulinet, Seignac, Musin,
Carolus, Delaroche, Lanfant de Metz,
J. W. Casilear, Eastman Johnson, Vernet,
S. R. Gifford, Wm. Hart, J. F. Kensett,
A. D. Shattuck, A. F. Fait, J. M. Hart,
Fagnani, H. Ranney,
Inman,

and other celebrated artists. Also several fine engravings and statuary.

Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Sales rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 29 East 16th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved ebony gold mounted suite in green figured silk, black-walnut marble top center tables, gilt and decorated vases, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, Howe's sewing machine, mahogany extension table, black-walnut chairs in crimson reps, ormolu six light chandelier, engravings, oak marble top mirror back hall stand, oak hall chairs, oak marble top sideboard, rose-wood bedsteads, marble top dressing-bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, rose-wood lounge and chairs in blue rep, &c., &c., gas brackets, window shades, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes Italian Macaroni.
50 frails Dates.
500 drums Figs.

For account of whom it may concern:
7 bbls. Olive Oil, saved from steamer *Grecian.*

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a FINE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., MANY OF GREAT RARITY AND VALUE. Also, a PRIVATE LIBRARY OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, &c. On exhibition during the day.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 73 West 45th-st., a large quantity of household furniture, carpets, beds, pictures, books, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,

NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16 | Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17 | Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24 | Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30 | Aleppo, Thursday, April 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA.......March 19 | COLUMBIA......April 9
ANGLIA.........March 26 | EUROPA..........April 16
AUSTRALIA.....April 2 | INDIA.............April 24
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE
TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.
The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER.
On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,
FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,
and to all points in
FLORIDA,
by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the
SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.
Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th.....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th. 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th..12:00 M.	Friday, 11th.....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th... 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th.... 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th.... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th.. 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th..... 8:00 A. M.

STEAMER R. D. MARTIN, CAPT. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3:45 for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT COUPE AT A BARGAIN.—Large assortment pony phaetons, depot wagons, rockaways, buggies, road wagons, &c., very low.
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND DRAWING
IN REAL ESTATE.
ONLY 7,500 SHARES AT $2 50 EACH.
The splendid country-seat, containing mansion and twenty acres of land, situated at Poughkeepsie, owned and lately occupied by Chief-Engineer SEWELL, United States Navy, has been placed in my hands to sell. To insure quick sale, and to give the poor man an equal chance with the rich to obtain a homestead, I have adopted this plan of sale. The drawing to be controlled and directed by a committee appointed by the shareholders. For particulars send for a circular. Any one sending an order for seven tickets will be entitled to an extra ticket. Tickets for sale by Wm. N. Little, No. 408 Grand-st.; Edgar Darbee, No. 92 South 1st-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.; Chas. Bunce, No. 27 Court-st.; Richard Martin, No. 5 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. E. Wood, corner Washington and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, N. J.; Fingad & Gomersall, No. 187 Market-st., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Becker, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Louis Zior, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. L. Farnum, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Justice Taylor, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
C. W. WALKER, Agent, No. 484 Broadway, N. Y.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

ICE FOR SALE.
About 10,000 tons clear ice, from pure water, forty miles from New-York, for sale. Address Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, New-York. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family washing, or a few gentlemen; understands fine washing and French fluting and polishing; has the best of reference as to capacity and character from a family that she has worked for. Call at Mrs. [illegible]'s, No. 731 3d-av., between 45th and 47th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as experienced chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing; has no objections to go in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 Bleecker-st.; ring second bell, near Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, to engage with a family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, creams, jellies; is an excellent baker; excellent references; no notes will be answered without stating wages. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist with the coarse washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 29 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as thorough cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker; is an excellent laundress; will take either situation, City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 949 8th-av., corner of 56th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, FAMilies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; mending and repairing done; also, shirt and dress making; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 810 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, SITuations; one for house work or cooking, washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or for children and to sew. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and has five years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st., second floor front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse; good and healthy; with a good breast of milk; good reference. Address Mrs. DOGAN, Station M., Carmansville, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as cook; would assist with the washing; a comfortable home in the country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen in the fancy store No. 628 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation in a respectable family as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 222 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Welsh woman, Protestant, as nurse; wishes to travel with a lady to Europe or California; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO GOES out by the day, would like to get a few more customers; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call all this week at No. 467 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as excellent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, understanding cooking in all its branches; no objections to country; best of City and country reference. Apply for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an intelligent, industrious, and capable girl; is respectful, trusty and neat; recommended; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,403 Broadway, corner 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of all kinds. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 8th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 599 9th-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY CApable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; dresses hair; cuts and fits; operates on four machines; good dress-maker; can do anything in the line of sewing. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse; has twelve months' City reference from her former employer; can do plain sewing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, (Welsh,) a situation as chambermaid, &c.; has long City references from employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, (an English Protestant,) a situation to take entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress, or chamber work and fine washing; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED GIRLS, situations as nurses in a first-class family; references from last place. Address for two days NURSE, Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN of experience, a situation to take charge of a baby night and day; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 25 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, very respectable, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or would travel with a lady. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress or chamberwork; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 547 West 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman a situation as competent nurse; is a good plain seamstress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING AT the advertiser's residence, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 244 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; is willing to assist in the washing; City references given. Apply at No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as laundress, and would assist in the chamber work; good city reference. Call at No. 75 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; references given. Call at No. 429 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW OF experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or widower's family. Call or address Mrs. CRAWFORD, No. 216 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, WHO IS A perfect fitter, to make engagements in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY BY a young woman, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 87 6th-av., candy store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing; has City reference. Call at 145 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as a first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at No. 320 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; first-class reference given. Call at No. 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; good City references. Call at No. 134 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.—All good English, Irish and French cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, &c., suited immediately; girls with good recommendations (not wishing to remain in the office) will be sent for to residences.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 139 WEST 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made arrangements to bring as many servants from the South as may be called for; we shall make it a specialty to supply the country applicants.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WELL recommended for every capacity for City and country; Protestants and Catholics; also good colored servants, no delay. Office No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335, excellent situations for all English, American, Scotch, Irish, also German, French ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, nurses, chamber-maids, house workers, laundresses, &c.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and fluter; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived [illegible]. Call at 731 3d-av., top floor, between 45th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of children; has first-class City references. Call at No. 240 East 26th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at 330 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a small family; best references. Apply at No. 309 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, a married man, with family; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies and raising vegetables; also the care of horses and farming; best of reference; can be applied to on or before the 25th of this month. Address GERMAN, Paterson Post-office, N. J., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and florist by a practical single man; thoroughly understands the pot culture of fruit; graperies, greenhouses, propagating, framing, forcing and keeping a place in proper order; would conduct the work of a farm if required. Address J., care of seed store, 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; aged thirty; none but those with permanent situations need apply; honest and reliable; disengaged latter part of April; satisfactory reference will be given. Any person in need of a trusty man will do well by addressing T. BURNS, No. 295 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands the caring and driving of horses, and is a good milker; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has good City reference; wife is a good laundress; has one child. Address C. F., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; his wife is a first-class butter maker; the best of references can be given. Call or address M. DOLAN, No. 9 John-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR thorough in-door servant; an excellent waiter and plate cleaner; age 29; single; has a knowledge of gardening; lived in good families in England; excellent character; well recommended. Address for two days, J. M. Y., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands the care of green-house, graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening; has good references from last employer. Call at or address J. R. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man without any incumbrance; he thoroughly understands farming, gardening and stock raising, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Ridgewood, N. J, Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble man and wife; the man as ostler and driver, and to be generally useful; the wife as cook and general servant; is an excellent laundress; are both neat, obliging, reliable and good help, at very moderate wages. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single German; has experience in this country, and understands the different branches of gardening; good reference given; accepts only a situation on a place where care is to be taken of a greenhouse, &c. Address C., gardener, Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; would make himself generally useful, and would work in garden if required; good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A STEADY, responsible man as practical farmer and useful man; understands the care of horses, plowing, mowing, milking, &c.; wages very moderate in a steady place; best of reference. Apply or address No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED colored man as coachman, in a Christian family; will study the interest of his employer; sober, honest and industrious; understands the care of horses; a permanent situation desired. Address C. FOOT, No. 206 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by a Scotchman; is married; his wife is an excellent butter maker; has eleven years' experience, and references for the same. Call on or address H. M. K., seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, with good references, and thoroughly competent, a situation as waiter, in a private family preferred, or would work about a store, or take any other employment. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; has long experience in the culture of flowers, grapes, fruits, vegetables in full; best City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, and would assist in gardening if required; will be found sober, willing and obliging; country preferred; has good reference. Address G. C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man of light weight, good appearance; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address P. W., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; has long experience; is single; refers to first-class families; is a thorough plate polisher. Address a note to No. 626 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady man thoroughly trained to the business from his youth; City or country; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, (GERMAN, SINgle,) who understands his business in its different branches, with experience in this country, wants a situation on a gentleman's place; has reference. Address CAMMER, No. 174 Chrystie-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife; the husband of long experience; the wife a professed cook in all its branches; first-class reference given; both Protestants. Can be seen at No. 625 2d av., third floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; one child; understands greenhouse, fruit, vegetables, &c.; first-class City references for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. C., at florist's, 67th-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; is a single man, a Protestant; understands gardening and all its branches; has twelve years' experience, and good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 207 Times office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman, or coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; can be well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, middle aged man, to go a short distance in the country; a Protestant; best reference from his last employer. Address R. N., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR vegetable gardener, by a Scotchman, married, who has lived fifteen years with the late Dr. Vanderbilt, Rhinebeck. Apply to A. JOBSON, seed store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable German man, who has four and a half years' City reference; no one need apply except they want an honest man. Apply to HENRY, Club-house stable, No. 59 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the business. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 5 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands the art of gardening thoroughly; would give good satisfaction. Address for two days J., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as gardener; can take care of horses and drive; married; has a small family; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with one child; understands his business; can give first-class City reference. Address JOHN, gardener, Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Can be seen for one week at No. 333 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man of small family; understands greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, and gardening in general. Address B. W., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, married; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address M. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young colored man; can give the best of reference; strictly temperate; is a careful driver. Address E. D. F., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has the best of references from his last employer; can milk if required. Address JAMES M. Box No. 210 Times office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; no family; a Protestant; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address S. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant single man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business; can give unexceptionable City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 199 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with one baby, as farmer; best references given. Apply at No. 876 Broadway, in the seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address HENRY, No. 52 Prince-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PAREPA-ROSA.
GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Carl Rosa, C. D. Hess & Co., Directors; R. de Vivo, Business Manager; Henry Jackson, Stage Manager.
TONIGHT, THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
The great musical event of the season.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. (Mozart's Hochzeit.)
Mozart's masterwork, which has created the greatest sensation on record, and acknowledged by Press and public the best and most complete operatic production of the day.
PAREPA-ROSA. PAREPA-ROSA.
Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Nordblom, Lawrence, Campbell, Hall, Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Miss Isaacson, &c. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.
FRIDAY, MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Nos. 114 and 944 Broadway.
THURSDAY, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 15,
of Falconer's original three act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP.
The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC,
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
THE EMERALD RING,
WEDNESDAY, March 16.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET. EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
FIFTH WEEK. Fifth Week. Fifth Week. Over 53,000 persons have bestowed their universal laudations on Mr. GEO. L. FOX's incomparable impersonation of HAMLET, together with the general production of this amusing Travestie. The ablest and most reliable critics of the Metropolis have declared Mr. G. L. FOX the Comic Muse of the present century. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
At the box office and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......................................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS
IN HORSEMANSHIP
BY THE
THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.
SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS
by the Acrobatic Troupe.
THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av. and 64th-st.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.
Admission, 50c.; ladies and children, 25c.
N. B.—Slush down town, but hard ice at the Rink.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, DAY AND EVENING.
Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Mr. CHARLES L. FROST'S collection of paintings, to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Catalogues ready, and paintings on exhibition as above.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE great historical paintings, ESMERALD, the COURT OF QUEEN JANE THE FIRST and the BATTLE AT WALCHERON, together with about 150 of the choicest medium sized parlor pictures, now on view at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's. Open day and evening.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. PUTNAM, NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., (Madison-square,) will have a suite of rooms vacated April 1, to rent with private table only.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 23D-ST.—A FAMily having a second floor to rent, handsomely furnished, consisting of six communicating rooms with bath, will dispose of same with unexceptional board. Those desiring a home with all appointments first-class, can be suited in every particular. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 107 Times Office.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 Times Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FRENCH family will let one or two well furnished rooms to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 East 45th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 299, CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments with board; strictly first-class; references given and required.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a handsomely furnished room and first-class board at No. 50 West 24th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, TWO DAUGHTERS and governess desire a second floor, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of at least three rooms, with first-class board, in a private family not moving on the 1st of May, and who are fond of children. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. D., Box No. 2,337 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1870.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 18th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.
Four (4) squares Bangor slate, "14x24;" four (4) squares Bangor slate, "12x24;" 2,000 pounds white lead in oil; 600 pounds putty.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
600 bushels charcoal; 1,000 pounds yellow ochre, 20 papers glaziers' points; 40 gallons harness varnish; 20,000 pounds junk hemp, tarred, (standing rigging,) for making oakum, not less than 6-inch rope.
The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.
Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. (ENTRANCE ON GREENE-ST.,) POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLIcate, will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, of the following named ordnance stores, to wit:
2,193 artillery valise saddles, repaired.
1,100 artillery valise saddles, repairable,
5,363 artillery collars,
At St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.
539 artillery collars,
At Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."
Samples can be seen at this agency or the arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,
S. CRISPIN, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:
Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.
All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.
Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
it will be performed
EVERY EVENING,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
Produced, after careful preparation, with
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
And a
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST.
THE GREAT SCENES
THE GREAT SCENES
Will take place at the following times:
THE DRAWING-ROOM AT ACTON,
At 8 o'clock.
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
At 8:50.
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
At 9½.
THE BANKING-HOUSE,
At 10:07.
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC,
At 10:25.
THE WHOLE CONCLUDING at 11 o'clock.
In preparation a new comedy by Tom Taylor.
Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the engagement of
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
NEXT WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR GILES OVERREACH
and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
MACBETH in active preparation.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT, at Association Hall, THIS EVENING, to Prof. JULIUS E. MEYER, under the auspices of his pupils, and assisted by Miss Lina Luckhardt, pupil of S. B. Mills, Pianist, and members of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society; Mr. C. Werner, Violoncello; Antonio L. Mora, Organist.
Doors open at 7; concert at 7¾.
Tickets $1, for sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall; box office, Tuesday evening.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.
Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway.
Grand Exhibition of Magnificent Works of Art.
Having received instructions from A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to sell his entire collection, including the three great historical paintings—"Esmeralda," a picture of great beauty, painted by J. Vanlirius, of Antwerp, from Victor Hugo's romance of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame;" the "Court of Queen Jane the First of Naples," the most attractive and brilliantly painted picture in this country, by Ferdinand Pauwels; and the thrilling "Battle Scene at Walcheron," by Hendrick F. Schaeffels, from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," together with about 200 superior high class medium-sized oil paintings, fresh from the easels of American and European artists, never before exhibited, and beyond a doubt the finest and largest collection offered at auction—parties desiring to add to their collections, or about commencing one, will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves with the choicest works of modern art. The above have not been chromoed, and will be sold on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th of March, at BARKER'S GALLERY, No. 845 BROADWAY, opposite Wallack's.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A PIANO FOR SALE FOR $75. NO. 365 6th-av. LARTET.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broad'y, cor. 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in business houses. Day or evening.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.
The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.
As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE — SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.— THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term, commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as governess to one or two children; is a good seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; best references. Can be seen from 3 to 5 for one week, at No. 136 West 12th-st.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PROTESTANT French gentleman, a licentiate in theology, wishes to teach his own language in a school or private family; best references. Address G. LE F., care of Mrs. Elise Charlier, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY against LETITIA IDA JONES.—Summons to the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the Village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and nineteen cents, with interest on $987 91 from April 9, 1868, and interest on $977 from Jan. 1, 1870, and interest on $145 28 from Feb. 5, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870. E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1870.—Dated Feb. 8, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUIS J. WALTERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM CUMERFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the new Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-five dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1869, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1870.
W. G. WALLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1870.
W. G. WALLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh15-law6wTu* No. 7 Murray-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..................Manager and Treasurer
SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.
NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.
SIXTH WEEK
of the legitimate success, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from 7th of February to 12th of March, (thirty-six representations,) by upwards of
130,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and neighboring cities.
ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
TREMENDOUS HITS.
THE DEMON CANCAN
received nightly with wild enthusiasm.
TERPSICHORIAN AEROSTATICS,
the mystery still unsolved.
THE EGYPTIAN BALLET,
the most novel of novelties.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
OBERTI. ADRIANI.
STRUDELLI. FRANCISCA. CORSI.
75
BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES.
The Grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER,
24th-st., near Broadway.

EVERY EVENING,
THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION.

FROU FROU!

MATINEES OF FROU FROU,
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

THE GREAT COMEDY OF
CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY.

"**FROU FROU!**"—The *Herald* calls it; "A perfect play, perfectly acted."

EXTRA MATINEE OF "FROU FROU" TODAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CASTLE OF TORREMAR, KING AND DESERTER. WEDNESDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. BOWERS. THURSDAY, ST. PATRICKS DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES IN HONOR OF THE DAY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
BLONDES EVERY EVENING IN PYGMALION.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL, (burlesque.)
BORN TO GOOD LUCK. DOMINICK MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
LE PETIT FAUST, LEON.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, KELLY.
LADDER OF FAME, LEON.
LE PETIT FAUST, LISCHEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the County Courthouse of the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1870.—Present, Hon. Charles P. Daly, First Judge.—In the matter of the application of ALBRECHT GUSTAV FOCKE, for change of name. On reading and filing the petition of Albrecht Gustav Focke: Ordered, that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that said Albrecht Gustav Focke from on and after the 10th day of April, 1870, be and he is hereby is authorized to assume the name of ALBERT GUSTAVUS FOLKE. And it is further ordered, that within ten days from the date of this order said Albrecht Gustav Focke cause a copy thereof to be published in the *New-York Times*. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days from the date of this order he cause the annexed petition, affidavit, order and affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
(A Copy.) NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the County Courthouse, at the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1870.—Present, Hon. Charles P. Daly, First Judge.—In the matter of the application of GUSTAV FRIEDRICH FOCKE for leave to change his name.—On reading and filing the petition of Gustav Friedrich Focke: Ordered, that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that said Gustav Friedrich Focke, from and after the 10th day of April, 1870, be and he is hereby is authorized to assume the name of GUSTAVUS FREDERICK FOLKE. And it is further ordered, that within ten days from the date of this order, he cause a copy thereof to be published in the *New-York Times*. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days from the date of this order, he cause the annexed petition, affidavit, order and affidavit of the publication of this order to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
(A copy.) NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 30th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS, W. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, THOS. J. CREAMER, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BY HON. HIRAM GARDNER, COUNty Judge of the County of Niagara.—Notice is hereby given that an attachment has been issued against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, late of the town of Porter, in the County of Niagara and State of New-York, and now of Marshalltown, in the State of Iowa, an absconding debtor in due proof made to the said County Judge pursuant to the directions of the statute concerning attachments against absconding, concealed and non-resident debtors, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts unless the said John Harrington appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void.—Dated March 4, 1870.
THOMAS M. WEBSTER, Attorney of Attaching Creditor, Lockport, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN RAYNOR, late of the town of Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of business, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1869.
d14-law6mTu* HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, &c.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, ONE HOE DOUble cylinder, 36x54; one Hoe three revolution, 46x57; one Taylor three revolution, 28x41. Also, one eight horse engine and boiler, all in good running order, will be sold cheap. JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW BUSINESS MEN WANTED—To take an interest in and superintend the laying of the Hoyt Improved Macadam Concrete for streets and walks, in the State of New-Jersey, Westchester County, N. Y., and in Chicago, where it has been laid for the last three years, and in other cities, and has given perfect satisfaction. State and county rights for sale. For orders and circulars address ASA HOYT, patentee, No. 83 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY FOR office work, and to make himself generally useful; one living with his parents preferred. Only such as can bring the best of references need apply at No. 334 Broadway, upstairs, after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN WHO HAVE been accustomed to do the work of a small family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; A Protestant with City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 19th-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A stated meeting of the members of the Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. The Committee on By-Laws reported progress. Owing to the absence of many prominent members at a meeting of the Union General Committee, no further business was transacted. The meeting adjourned to next Monday evening.

Rev. JOHN HOGG, of Lawrence, Mass., lectured last evening on the subject of National Greatness at the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-street, near Greenwhich-avenue and Fourth-street. The lecturer explained that national greatness did not consist in vast resources or extensive possessions, but in the character of its inner life, directed to the attainment of the highest possible welfare of its subjects, and this was only attained by the formation and elevation of the moral character in consonance with the principles of eternal righteousness.

A large chest of valuable books was found yesterday morning at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, by Officer BIRD, of the Twentieth Precinct, and was removed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house in West Thirty-fifth-street, to await the coming of an owner. It is presumed by the Police that the chest had been stolen from the Hudson River Railroad Depot and abandoned by the thieves because of its weight.

On motion of Mr. AMOS G. HULL, Mr. JAS. CROMBIE was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York.

The German Veteran Union, a newly organized association of German veterans of this City for mutual support in case of sickness, at a meeting held day before yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: JOSEPH UNGER, President; CONRAD WEHR and FREDERICK TRUBE, Vice Presidents; GUSTAVUS HOLLBEIN, Recording Secretary; HERMAN RASENBURG, Corresponding Secretary; EMIL MONTEAUX, Financial Secretary; WERNER SHAEFER, Treasurer.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association held their regular sociable last evening at the hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, before a large audience. Miss STERLING and Mr. ANTONIA MORA distinguished themselves by their effective rendering of several difficult solos, and their efforts were cordially acknowledged. The entertainment lasted over two hours, and afforded general satisfaction.

CHARES SMITH, the young German who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 note on the Market National Bank, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, the facts in his case showing that he was more "sinned against than sinning."

Miss HARRIETTE A. KEYSER will deliver a lecture on "Woman's Individuality," at Cooper Institute, on Monday, the 21st inst.

EDWARD KING, of No. 65 Oliver-street, and an unknown confederate, were found in possession of a roll of carpet, valued at $60, on Saturday. They abandoned the property and escaped. KING was arrested on Sunday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, when he was held for trial on the complaint of REUBEN SMITH, of No. 4 Fourth-street, the owner of the property.

This evening a mass temperance meeting will be held in the Allen-street M. E. Church, on which occasion the pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, and Rev. J. B. DUNN, of Boston, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., Mr. B. E. HALE and others will deliver addresses.

The Twentieth Ward German-American School Club met at No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street last evening, Dr. LOUIS LIMPERT presiding. Mr. E. SCHLICHTING made an address, and it was resolved to petition the School Trustees of the Ward in behalf of the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools of the ward.

The Drum Corps of the Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Mr. C. BERCHET, Drum Major, held an invitation masked ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, last night. The attendance was large and the ball a very creditable affair.

Mr. MEEHAN still continues to improve. Each day confirms the hopes entertained by his friends of recovery.

The German singing society "Harmonia," Mr. THEODORE HERTWIG President and Mr. E. H. PINKERT Musical Director, held a masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. It was well attended and altogether a very pleasant affair.

A reception of Troop H. Third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., took place at Irving Hall last evening. There were several military officers present, including Col. BUDKE and a number of the staff and field of the Third Regiment. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Capt. U. Funk, Lieuts. L. Kappes and Sonerschaff, Sergts. Pultman and Guse, and others.

An examination of the junior classes of the School of the Collegiate Dutch Church, of No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, numbering sixty-eight pupils, took place last evening. Mr. HENRY SNYDER presided. The exercises were conducted by Mr. HENRY DUNSHEE, Principal of the School, assisted by Mr. E. C. BURKE and Miss MARY LOWE. The children were examined in several elementary branches of learning, and showed commendable proficiency. Addresses were made by Messrs. CHAS. VAN WYCK, WM. WOOD and others.

A meeting of the friends of Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD was held at the Astor House, in Room No. 51, last evening, with a view to securing the election of that gentleman as Mayor of the City. Mr. JOHN H. WELSH presided. Committees, composed of delegates from each Assembly District, were appointed to secure the co-operation of Democrats in all the wards in this movement, and to issue an address advocating Mr. WOOD's election.

THOMAS BRAZIER, of No. 224 West-street, caused the arrest of WM. MCQUILLIN yesterday, on a charge of committing a burglary in his liquor store. The accused, who is an employe of LOUIS P. DEXTER, of No. 106 North Moore-street, keeper of a restaurant next door to the bar-room of the complainant, obtained a key from Mr. DEXTER, and subsequently forced his way into the liquor store through a closed door. Mr. DEXTER found the accused in the restaurant with a small quantity of liquor concealed therein. He was held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

The Empire Rink on Third-avenue was open all day to skaters, yesterday, and was patronized by a large number of lovers of the pleasant exercise. The ice was in good condition. It is expected to last several days if the weather continues cool.

DAVID MCBRIDE, of No. 144 Seventh-avenue, was attacked last evening in West Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, by three men, who knocked him down, robbed him of $13 and then made their escape.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 506 Pearl-street, doing a damage of $1,000 to the property of EDMOND J. RICHMOND. The flames spread to No. 504, where the dry goods store of MARY CAVANAUGH, on the first floor, was damaged $1,000, but was insured for $7,000 in the Lorillard and other companies. The other occupants of this building had their furniture slightly damaged.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of JAMES CREIGHTON, who is supposed to have died from the effects of corrosive poison. The patient had been treated in Bellevue Hospital for delirium tremens, and the poison symptoms were afterward discovered. The evidence in the case yesterday did not sustain the poison theory, and there is considerable doubt that poison did cause death. The inquest was indefinitely adjourned.

CHARLES BENVENUTO, a native of Milan, residing at No. 59 East Houston-street, was held for trial, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on a charge of carrying a dirk knife, and threatening to stab WILLIAM HANSEN.

The Government officers made another adjournment, yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM M. FLEISS, the wholesale liquor dealer, charged by Collector BAILEY with making false income returns.

A gasoline lamp exploded at an early hour yesterday morning in the grocery store of Mrs. LENA REICHENBACHEN, No. 151 Attorney-street, setting fire to the stock. A damage of $500 was done to the stock and building.

Mr. JAMES JACKSON has been appointed to a position in the Naval Office, *vice* GEO. E. KEYSER, resigned. The duty of his office is the amendment of warehouse entries.

The steam-ships *Nebraska* and *America* arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, the former with 350 and the latter with 344 steerage passengers.

CHAS. BUSCH was arrested yesterday on the charge of having stolen thirteen plain gold rings, value $66, from the store of KENNARD & KING, at No. 22 John-street. The property was found concealed on the person of the prisoner, and Justice DOWLING held him for trial.

On the festival of St. Patrick a solemn high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10½ A. M., by the Very Reverend Administrator. The panegyric will be delivered by Rev. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning the wife of a German keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 376 Myrtle-avenue, appeared before Justice RILEY with a complaint that her husband had attempted to cut her throat with a table knife on Sunday about midnight. She alleged that her husband had made two separate attempts to murder her, and exhibited two cuts on the left side of her neck as the result. Fortunately for her the knife appears to have been a very blunt one.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 5 o'clock, Mr. ROBERT G. BERGEN died of consumption. Mr. BERGEN was one of the Fire Commissioners of the Volunteer Fire Department at the time of its disbandment, and had previously been foreman of Engine Company No. 21. During the war he served in the navy nearly two years as one of the crew of the steamer *Vanderbilt*. He was thirty-seven years of age, and died at his late residence, No. 67 Willoughby-street.

The owners of the steam propeller *Delaware*, which had been attached by the United States Marshal, paid into Court, yesterday, the fine of $70 and costs incurred for non-renewal of license and neglecting to display her name on the stern.

The *Alaska* left her station at the navy yard, yesterday, to proceed to China. The *Colorado* is getting rapidly forward, and will probably be ready for sea by the end of the week. A fresh discharge of men may be expected about that time.

JOHN BRENNAN, arrested on the 6th inst., for being intoxicated and for carrying concealed weapons, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, while Mr. GEORGE T. STANSON was proceeding along Orange street, he was attacked at the corner of Hicks-street by two ruffians, one of whom knocked him down while the other abstracted his watch and pocket book. The robbers made good their escape

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBERT C. KELLOGG, an employe of the Erie Railway Company, residing at Port Jervis, while coupling cars near the tunnel in Jersey City, was crushed between the bumpers and badly injured.

Suspicions have been aroused as to the cause of the death of Mrs. RANDALL, at the Mansion House, in Bayonne, on Thursday last. Her body swelled to a remarkable size and became perfectly purple before interment. At the time of her funeral a certificate of death from the bursting of a blood-vessel because of excessive vomiting, was given. Public opinion demands that the body be disinterred and an inquest held over it.

PATRICK CURTIS and DANIEL BUCKLEY were yesterday held by Recorder MARTINDALE to answer a charge of larceny. These boys belong to a gang of youthful thieves whose depredations in Jersey City have been long the subject of remark. Warrants were issued against several other youths, who will probably have been taken into custody today.

Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of CHAS. DRISCOLL, on a charge of ill-treating and neglecting his family. The affidavit upon which the warrant was issued alleges that after having beaten his wife on Sunday night he purposely over-turned a kettle of hot water upon his infant child.

Justice MARTIN, of Hudson City, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a young German named ANTONIO GREENSWIG, on a charge of having first assaulted a man named JOHN GREENSWIG, and then threatened to take his life with an axe.

GEORGE SCHREIBER was yesterday arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, on a charge of having brutally beaten a German named GUSTAVUS HARTEL.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the following sentences were pronounced: WM. SAXELBY, for burglary, to five years in the State Prison; LORENZO SMITH and WILLIAM CORNISH, for larceny, each to three years in the State Prison; JOHN FAY, for burglary, three years in the State Prison; PETER FREEMAN, for petit larceny and burglary, two years in the State Prison; and FRANCIS MCCORMICK, who had been found guilty of receiving upon four indictments, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

At a meeting of the Board of Education in Hoboken last evening, the resolution compelling teachers in the public schools to reside within the limits of the City of Hoboken, was reconsidered, and upon motion of Dr. B. N. CRANE it was declared that teachers residing in any part of Hudson County were eligible.

The Newark Board of Trade held a meeting last night and transacted some business of importance to the organization. Among other resolutions introduced was one ordering the removal of the place of meeting of the Board to some more central and convenient locality.

CHARLES KEILLETT, a boy of nineteen, engaged by his father in peddling, was arrested in Newark yesterday afternoon, charged with having stolen about $75 worth of goods from his father. PATRICK and JOHN MARTIN, to whom he sold the goods, were arrested for receiving.

The Newark Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of furthering the reorganization of the Police Department. All of the members of the Board were present. THEODORE E. BURT and PETER MCGINNIS were appointed Lieutenants, LOUIS YOUNG was appointed Sergeant, and HENRY HAWLEY detective. Eight new patrolmen were selected.

A burglar attempted to enter the premises at No. 51 State-street, in Newark, on Sunday night. The occupants were aroused and he retreated. An officer started in pursuit, and had nearly captured him, when the fellow turned upon him and felled him with a slung shot. As soon as he could regain his feet the officer renewed his pursuit, but so weakened by the blow that he was unable to continue it long, and the desperado escaped.

A New-York merchant was held to bail for trial yesterday, on a charge of presenting a revolver at the head of FRANK NORLEY, with the intention of shooting him. The quarrel which led to this act originated in a dispute over the payment for an oyster supper.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

A Large Gathering in Plymouth Church—Addresses by Horace Greeley, Rev. Dr. Hepworth, Henry Ward Beecher and W. E. Dodge.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, which was never known to be otherwise than crowded when its much loved pastor bade its doors be opened, fully justified its reputation last evening, when the friends of temperance met within its walls. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. WILEY, Hon. W. E. DODGE spoke a few words with reference to the work of the National Temperance Society, and was followed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who said that they were meeting from week to week to protest against the apparent indifference of Christians with regard to the question of temperance. They wanted not merely abstinence from drinking, but a determined crusade against the destroying element which was waging a war against them. He thought that with us the upper classes furnished recruits for the lower classes. The question of temperance should be the universal question.

Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH was the next speaker. He had observed that no nation felt satisfied with itself until it had found the means of intoxication or abnormal excitement. Of all nations, the American needed intoxicating stimulants the least. The American's nervous system was stretched on the outside of his skin, and the Yankee found his excitement in his business, and in whittling his way to a fortune. Our stimulus was in the air we breathed, in the ambition of our hearts and in the glory of the life before us. The excitement for young men should be within themselves. The only nobleman in America, he said, was the man who held his passions in his fist; treads under foot every habit that stands in his way, and gives himself up to the one grand object of his youthful heart. No man could tell where this habit would lead him. When your enemy stands outside of yourself you have a fair chance at him, but when the enemy is within yourself you have a traitor in the camp. If we want to fight the Indians, who tear up the track of the Pacific Railway, we can send PHIL. SHERIDAN to fight them. [Applause.] When we want to fight bigamy in Utah, we can send bayonets to enforce the laws; and when we have men among us coming with plausible excuses and Jesuitical craft, to ask that the money for our public schools be appropriated after a sectarian method, you can fight them inch by inch, and if ye are men ye will. [Applause.] The one great thing in the way of a million boys at this moment is the wine bottle. There was but one thing to do, and that was to say, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and if he does not get behind you, "kick him behind thee." The man that tempts you to drink by sneering is a knave, and the man who yields is a fool. There was, he said, no manhood like a noble purpose, "no religion under heaven, I care not under what sectarian banner, but what says, the way to get to God is to take him down to you and make him dwell with you." Resolve that you will ☞ true, whatever else you are. Carry this out with reference to this most abominable of all habits.

At the close of Dr. HEPWORTH's remarks, there was loud applause, during which Mr. BEECHER advanced on the platform, and said that he was glad to see them so eager, as he had come forward to announce that a collection would be taken up. He wanted those who had been so nimble with their hands, to use them for a better purpose.

After the collection had been taken up, Mr. BEECHER said that there was no man in the world who was not opposed to drunkenness; drunkards were opposed to drunkards. If men would spend half the disapprobation on the causes which they did on the effects, it would save the world a deal of misery. But there was a universal feeling that while drinking might be had for others, it was not for self. Health Committees, he said, smell of the air in churches to see if it is good. It has an evangelical odor here, an orthodox smell here, an Armenian perfume here. They bottled up the air during sermon time, and took it home to analyse. Health Committees investigated swill milk, and ham and diseased beef. But there were as many hell-vents in New-York as there were corners, and they killed men every day, and who was shocked at this! The habit young men got into of wanting to "see life," was like a man who, wishing a topographical knowledge of the City, should creep through all the sewers. "What would you say to such knowledge as that!" Mr. BEECHER then spoke of the fact that men were shamed into drinking, and discussed the evil effects drinking had on a man's posterity. In conclusion he said that the gibbet, the poor-house, the jail, the lunatic asylum and the grave were saying to the young men, "Keep away from drink or you will come to me." Resolve never to provide for your family or for your guests intoxicating drinks; that you will never use them as articles of diet or of luxury. "All who think that a fair proposition say aye." [Enthusiastic "ayes."] "Those opposed say no." [A solitary "no" from the gallery.] "Ah," said Mr. BEECHER, "Then came Satan among them also!" After a few words of congratulation to the audience, and thanks to the different gentlemen present, Mr. BEECHER dismissed the large audience with the benediction.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ERIE.

Hostilities Commenced—Retirement of Burt—The Service of Legal Process Resisted at the Opera House Offices.

The Anglo-American war for the control of Erie has now opened in earnest, and the contest promises to be protracted and vigorous. Yesterday an attempt was made to serve some papers issued at the instance of the American lawyers of the English stockholders on some of the Erie managers, but, in consequence of the vigilance of the sentinels of the Erie stronghold, resulted in failure. The "injunctionists" were promptly expelled and kept at bay at the portals of the Grand Opera House. The precise character of the papers attempted to be served remains, at present, a secret with Messrs. BARLOW and TRACEY, the lawyers of the Protective Committee.

Mr. BURT has telegraphed to his employers in England his resignation of the post of legal agent, and a prominent financier connected with an Anglo-American banking house in this City has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. BURT, it is said, acknowledges that his efforts to oust FISK and GOULD from the management of the Erie Railroad Company was a more difficult task than he had anticipated, and says that a man must be a financier, as well as a lawyer, to cope with the Erie managers. It seems that FISK and GOULD, learning that the enemy had imported 100,000 shares, which had been borrowed in London for the purpose of getting them transferred here into the names of Messrs. RAPHAEL and HEATH, the leaders of the English faction, and that these shares had been rendered unmarketable by the unauthorized filling up of the blanks in the certificates with the names of the members of the Committee, decided to refuse all applications for the issue of new certificates in the place of those so tampered with. This action was taken in pursuance of the terms of the injunction obtained by the preferred stock-holders enjoining the Company from recognizing the stamped shares. On telegraphing this decision and receiving a reply, the exact import of which has not transpired, Mr. BURT tendered his resignation.

ARRESTED BY TELEGRAPH.

Capture of the Fugitive Deputy Collector Phillips at Queenstown, Ireland.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, announcing the apprehension of JOHN K. PHILLIPS, the defaulting Deputy Collector, at Queenstown, Ireland. He arrived at the latter place on board of the ship *Idaho*. Steps will be immediately taken by the Government for the purpose of procuring his extradition. The charge against him is "having embezzled about $40,000 belonging to the United States" while serving under Collector MCHARG. PHILLIPS, who is an Englishman, came to this city from Barbados, and four years ago gained employment in the office of the Fifth District. He was an excellent penman, and by his strict attention to his duties gained the confidence of the Collector, Mr. HOXIE, who gave him a good position. When the latter was succeeded by LEWIS J. KIRK, PHILLIPS was appointed Deputy Collector. When Mr. MCHARG was appointed, in April last, PHILLIPS was so highly recommended that the new Collector concluded to retain him. A few months ago it was noticed in Washington that a monthly report failed to come from the Fifth District, and that errors existed in the stamp account. Instructions were sent to Supervisor DUTCHER to examine and report upon the account in question. The instructions were fully carried out, and Collector MCHARG received a telegram summoning him to Washington. He had an interview with Commissioner DELANO. A day or two after, PHILLIPS, on his way down town, called at Mr. MCHARG's residence to ascertain if he had yet returned, and learning that he had, then went to the office, and early in the afternoon left for his house in West Forty-fifth-street. He gave his wife $50, and taking two valises and a trunk, told her he was going to Washington for a few days. He then took a carriage and drove for the steamer *Idaho*, in which he took passage for Liverpool. His wife first learned of his flight through a friend, who recognized PHILLIPS as he stood on the deck of the steamer. On examining PHILLIPS' accounts, it was learned that his peculations would reach, if they did not exceed $40,000, and that they had extended over a period of ten months. A warrant was issued for his arrest by Commissioner BETTS on a charge of embezzlement, and altering and suppressing revenue reports to conceal his crime. But it was too late, as the culprit was then several hundreds of miles at sea. The thefts were committed through the agency of the tin foil tobacco wrappers, which are stamped by the printer. The culprit is but twenty-eight years of age, and he has a young wife in a delicate condition of health, and totally unprovided for. Orders were transmitted to Liverpool to the Police and United States Consul to arrest him upon the arrival of the steamer, giving at the same time a full description of the fugitive.

Republican General Committee.

There was an exciting time at the meeting of the Union Republican General Committee at head-quarters, corner Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening. The whole evening was occupied in discussing the question whether the sitting members or the contestants from certain Assembly Districts were entitled to seats. The districts in dispute were the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Fifteenth. A Special Committee of seven, were some time since appointed to take testimony in relation to the legality of the primary elections under which the sitting members held their seats. This committee was divided in sentiment, and stood four in favor of and three against the rights of the present members to hold their seats, and majority and minority reports were presented, the former by Mr. IRA O. MILLER, and the latter by Hon. WILLIAM H. DARLING. With the single exception of the Fifth District, the Committee was divided as above stated. As to that district there was one dissenting vote against confirming the sitting members in their positions. The result on a vote being taken, after much exciting debate, was, to adopt the report of the majority of the Committee in each instance, thus declaring the sitting members entitled to seats, and finally accomplishing the organization of the General Committee.

A Protest Against the Stow Foundation Pavement—Meeting of Property Owners.

A meeting of property holders on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets, between Sixth-avenue and the North River, was held last evening at Milleman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, to take measures to prevent the laying of the Stow Foundation pavement in those thoroughfares. There was quite a large attendance, and a decided determination was shown to prevent the carrying out of the designs of the Common Council. Mr. SAMUEL MINSER presided and GEORGE HEWISON acted as Secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was appointed to raise funds and set on foot such measures as the case required. It was stated that a large portion of the property owners were not represented, and it was therefore regarded as inexpedient to take any more decisive steps until a fuller meeting should be had. Mr. MOORE was, however, chosen as Treasurer, and an assessment of $1 for each lot made on those present and collected on the spot. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Moore, Corbett, Gleason, Bagler, Bradley, Hoey, Cooper and Roeder.

Capture of a Gang of Burglars.

ELIJAH DICKERSON, a canal boatman, was arrested early yesterday morning in Whitehall-street with a bag on his shoulder containing a ham and some butter. He confessed that he had committed a burglary in the produce store of HALL & Co., at No. 128 Broad-street, and stolen the property found in his possession. He subsequently implicated three other men, named JAMES TRIPP, CLARK ALLEN and JOHN BOWELL. The First Ward Police visited a canal-boat at Pier No. 3 East River, and there arrested ALLEN and TRIPP, and recovered the remainder of the property stolen, which was fully identified by the owners. All three of the burglars were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial on the complaint of WM. R. HALL, one of the partners owning the store entered.

Projected Social Science National Congress—Meeting of the Executive Committee of Arrangements.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for a National Congress on the subject of Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline was held yesterday at the Bible House in this City. It was decided to hold a National Congress, to consider these topics, in Cincinnati on the 20th of next September. The following were agreed upon as the subjects to occupy the consideration of the Congress: (1.) "The Relation of Society to Crime and Criminals." (2.) "The True System of Prison Discipline." (3.) "The Best Treatment of Juveniles." (4.) "Comparative View of Existing Prisons in the United States."

It was resolved to invite the following classes of persons to participate in the deliberations of the Social Science Congress; Governors of States, members of Boards of State or other charities, Wardens of State Prisons, Penitentiaries and Houses of Correction, members of Prison Boards and Superintendents and Managers of Juvenile Reformatories, Chaplains of Prisons and Reformatories.

A Man Arrested on a Series of Charges.

THOMAS SMITH, of No. 122 Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a series of charges. On the 9th inst. he stole $8 from the till drawer of CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ, at No. 119 Mott-street, and was arrested for the offense. He slipped out of his coat, and escaped. On the 25th of January he stole a gold watch, valued at $225, from the vest pocket of THOMAS NORTON, of No. 207 Elm-street, while he was asleep at a ball in Brock's Assembly Rooms, in Broome-street. A man named MCGINNIS saw the theft committed. On the 13th inst. SMITH broke the glass in the front door of WM. ARMITAGE's exchange office, at No. 139 Mott-street, for the purpose of theft. The occupant was awakened by the noise of his entrance, and caused the arrest of the intruder. He was committed for trial on all three complaints.

Attempts at Suicide.

Last evening MAGDALINE MILLER, twenty years of age, and living at No. 84 Elizabeth street, was arrested in the street for being drunk and disorderly, and was locked up in a cell of the Tenth Precinct Station-house. At 9½ o'clock she attempted to commit suicide by strangling herself with her handkerchief, and, failing in the attempt, next used her garter in the same way, and, being again baffled, finally endeavored to swallow a hair pin. She was equally unsuccessful in this effort, and a watch was then put upon her to prevent any further attacks upon her life.

PATRICK CONWAY, nineteen years of age, who lives at No. 34 Laurens-street, while laboring in a fit of delerium tremens last evening, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the left breast with a penknife, but only succeeded in inflicting several slight wounds. He was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where his injuries received surgical attention.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lieut.-Commander Charles L. Franklin, commanding the United States steamer *Saugus*, under date of Feb. 28, reports his arrival, in company with the surveying steamer *Bibb*, at Havana on the 27th. An officer from the Spanish Admiral's ship first tendered the usual courtesies. Commander Franklin returned the visit, as also visits from the English iron-clad *Defence* and the French ship *Latouch Treville*.... Lieut.-Commander George W. Armendtrout is ordered to the *Nyack*. Pay-master Henry Etting is ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 1st of April, relieving Paymaster George Cochrane of that portion of his present duties. Lieut.-Commander Edward M. Preble has been detached from the *Nyack*, and ordered home. Ensign John C. Irvine has been detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to duty in the North Pacific Squadron of the Pacific fleet. Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Du Bois has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence* on the 10th of April next. The Commanding General of the Department of the Cumberland has been directed to order to their homes all officers who have been on reconstruction duty in the late Fourth Military District.

The Secretary of War reports to the House of Representatives that the United States Military Reservation of Fort Kearney, on the Missouri River, is no longer required for military purposes, and he therefore recommended that said reservation be included in the proposed bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations now understood to be before the Committee on Military Affairs.... The Secretary of the Treasury asks Congress for $230,000 for the Marine Hospital Fund.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 14.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened firmer. The following table shows the course during the day:

	11 A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	93	93	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 10-40s	86⅛	86¼	86½
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	116	116	117½
Erie Railroad Shares	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29⅛	29½	29⅛

FRANKFORT, March 14.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active at 95⅛, and closed firm at 95⅛@95¼.

PARIS, March 14.—The Bourse opened firm and closed quiet; Rentes opened and closed at 73f. 67c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—4:30 P. M.—COTTON opened and closed steady at 10⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 11⅛d.@11¼d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firm. Naval Stores firmer. PROVISIONS—Beef 104s. 6d. ₱ tierce for 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 9d ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 14—4:30 P. M.—Tallow firmer at 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed firm.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged, and closed quiet.

HAVRE, March 14.—Cotton opened firmer and closed quiet and steady. Low Middling, afloat, 128f.

BREMEN, March 14.—Petroleum opened firm.

HAMBURG, March 14.—Petroleum opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 14—TOBACCO firmer and unchanged. COTTON dull at 20c. for Middling. FLOUR dull at $3 75 for Spring Double Extra; $3 90@$5 for Treble Extra; $4@$4 25 for Fall Superfine; $4 40@$4 65 for Double Extra; $5@$5 25 for Treble Extra. WHEAT irregular; No. 2 Spring, inspected, 80c.; No. 2 Red Fall $1@$1 04. CORN firmer; Mixed, in bulk, 65c. White, 68c.@73c., the latter in elevator; 75c.@76c. for Dry Mixed and Yellow, sacked; 77c.@80c. for White. OATS firmer; No. 2, in bulk, 42c.; sacked, 48c.@50c. RYE declining; sales at 66c.@70c. BARLEY easier at 95c. for Prime Minnesota. WHISKY quiet at 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK $26@$26 50. Bulk MEATS—Dry-salted Clear Sides, loose, 13¾c.; Shoulders, packed, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, packed, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD quiet at 13½c.@13¾c. for Steam and Kettle. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 2,600 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 14.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1, 84½c.@86c.; No. 2, 77c@77c½.; in the afternoon No. 2 was heavy at 77⅛c. cash; 77¼c.@77⅜c. seller April. CORN firm; New advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at 49c.@57c., according to location; Old quiet at 70½c. for No. 2; 68c. for rejected; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 38c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 67½c. for No. 1; 66c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 65c.@70c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm and advanced ½c.; sales at 93c. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer. Mess PORK $26; Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 8¾c.@9c. LARD, 14c. Dressed HOGS dull at $9 50@$10 15. Live HOGS steady at $8@$8 35 for common to choice. CATTLE dull; buyers and sellers wide apart; $6 40@$7 25 for good to choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. FLOUR; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 4,200 bushels Oats; 1,800 bushels Rye; 7,000 bushels Barley; 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 1,800 bushels Rye; 3,500 bushels Barley; 1,100 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER SEED in good demand at $7 75@$8. TIMOTHY advanced to $5 50. FLAX SEED sells at $2 35. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. FLOUR dull; Extras, $4 87½; Pennsylvania Extra Family at $5 25@$5 75; other grades unchanged. WHEAT very quiet and unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS sell at 54c.@55c. COFFEE firm and unchanged. MOLASSES dull. SUGAR dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY held at $1 for wood and $1 02 for iron bound. Beef CATTLE dull this week; prices unchanged; sales 1,700 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9½c.@10c.; Choice, 10¼c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@6½c., ₱ lb. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. HOGS dull, favor buyers; sales 3,000 head at $12@$13 ₱ cwt.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate local demand. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN steady; Mixed, 75c.@76c.; White and Yellow, 78c.@80c. OATS steady at 50c.@54c. RYE in moderate demand at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull at 90c.@$1 05. COTTON held firmer but unchanged; 20c. offered, 20¼c. asked for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand at 92c. PROVISIONS—Firmer feeling, with a little improvement in demand. Mess PORK, $26 25@$26 50. Bulk MEATS quiet; asking rates, Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 13c.@13¼c. for Rib; 13¾c.@14¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear; sales, 50,000 lbs.; extra heavy Rib Sides sold 13½c. BACON, quiet; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.@15½c.; demand light. LARD held higher under Liverpool advices; holders firm; kettle, 14c.; steam, 13½c. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 16½c.@17½c. EXCHANGE steady.

ALBANY, March 14.—Nothing to quote in WHEAT. RYE firm at 90c.@92c. for State. CORN in better demand at 80c.@95c. for all grades of New State and Western. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. for State. BARLEY more active; sales on private terms. The receipts of CATTLE were 731 head short of last week. The market was very dull, principally owing to the storm. There was a falling off of fully ½c. ₱ lb. compared with last week's prices for BEEVES. The highest price realized was 9½c. for a selected six head of Illinois. The range was from 8½c. down to 6½c. MILCH COWS ranged from $55 to $90. With a falling off in receipts the SHEEP market was steady. The range was from 5½c. to 9c. But little was doing in Live HOGS; Store PIGS, $9 75@$10 15.

OSWEGO, March 14.—FLOUR in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20, in car lots, and $1 17, in round lots. CORN quiet and lower; held at $1. BARLEY nominal. CORN MEAL $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted. ₱ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill feed ₱ ton to Boston, $6 50, to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

BUFFALO, March 14.—GRAIN in store here and afloat: Wheat, 617,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 134,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Peas, 14,000 bushels; Rye Malt, 20,000 bushels. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT neglected. CORN very dull and nominal at 79c.@80c. for new and 93c.@95c. for Old. OATS neglected. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales, two cars four-rowed Canada at 85c. on the track. PEAS nominal. PORK dull at $26. LARD dull at 16c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—FLOUR dull and lower at $4 75@$5 37½@$5 75. CORN, $1 02½@$1 05. BRAN, $1 75@$1 85. HAY—Prime, $36@$37. PORK, $28 50. BACON, 12c.@16c.@16¼c.@17c. HAMS, 17c. LARD dull and lower; Tierce, 13¾c.; Keg, 17¼c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 11c.@11¼c. MOLASSES—Prime Fermenting, 40c.@50c. WHISKY quiet at 92¼c.@$1 02½. COFFEE dull; Fair, 16c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. GOLD, 111¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120¾. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c. asked. FLOUR dull; low grades firm, prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania, $1 25@$1 [illegible]. CORN firm; White, 90c.@94c.; Yellow, 91c.@92c. OATS quiet at 53c.@55c. RYE unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $27. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15c.@15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16c.@16¼c.; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c. HAMS 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 15c.@16c. WHISKY dull and nominal.

TOLEDO, March 14.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and a shade lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 …

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—FLOUR unchanged; WHEAT quiet at 80c. for No. 1; 78½c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 38c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—COTTON in active demand at full prices; Middling, 21½c.@21¾c.; net receipts, 3,926 bales; coastwise, 439 bales; total, 4,365 bales; exports, to the continent, 2,041 bales; coastwise, 510 bales; sales 5,200 bales; stock, 238,549 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; net receipts, 1,640 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,670; to the Continent, 1,009 bales; coastwise, 684 bales; sales 400 bales; stock, 59,069 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 14.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 41c.@41½c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 60@$2 70. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 18¾c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14.—COTTON quiet, and very little offering; sales, 163 bales; receipts, 128 bales; Middling, 20c.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—TOBACCO active; sales 77 hhds. at unchanged rates. COTTON firm; Middling, 18c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy with no sales. LARD—Prime tierce, 15c. WHISKY dull at 91c.@92c.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—COTTON active at 20½c.; receipts, 1,742 bales; exports, 1,161 bales. FLOUR at $5@$6 50. CORN at 95c.@98c. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. PORK dull at $28. LARD nominal. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¼c.; sides, 14c.@15c.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red at $1 10; No. 2 Red held at $1 04@$1 05. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull; No. 1 State, 45c. RYE nominal. BARLEY firmer at 85c.@$1 05.

NORFOLK, March 14.—COTTON quotations nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, coastwise, 736 bales; no sales; stock, 6,729 bales.

BOSTON, March 14.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 21¾c.; net receipts, 184 bales; coastwise, 2,465 bales; total, 2,649 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 14,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—COTTON in fair demand at firm prices; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 57 bales; total, 157 bales; exports, coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,920 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.; receipts, 562 bales; exports, coastwise, 434 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 24,045 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 873 bales; exports, coastwise, 295 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 76,525 bales.

DETROIT, March 14.—WHEAT advanced 1c.; Extra, $1 25; No. 1, $1 13; Regular, $1 05. OATS steady at 47c. BARLEY steady at $1 60 ₱ cental.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	March 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Samaria	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	March 19	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 19	New-York	Liverpool.
America	March 19	New-York	Bremen.
Cambria	March 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	March 17	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	March 19	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1½ P. M.

For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Pioneer*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 14—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—E. Chesaire and lady, Mr. Rowland, lady and child, Mrs. Bailey and infant, R. A. Lucas, Mr. Herriatt, S. B. Smith, H. Gilespie, W. G. McKenne, H. Dagill, Alphonso Demar, W. Bates, John Leslie, W. B. Clive, H. Clive, J. C. Pearson, Mr. Goodman, W. Bailey, R. Jones, Mr. Bony, F. H. Morris, A. S. Cashill, F. H. Summer, C. D. Gilderstern.

MARCH 14—*In steam-ship Nebraska, from Liverpool.*—F. W. Rice, lady and 5 children, Miss A. Diege, Miss E. Burbank, Mrs. A. Damer, Master V. Damer, Master I. Damer, H. Bailey, Hasell Bodely, C. O. Kloster, Mrs. E. A. Williams, Miss Williams, E. Williams, I. W. A. Greene, James Davies and lady, Rev. I. C. Damond and lady.

In steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans, &c.—Miss E. Simards, F. D. Neale, Chas. Woods and wife, E. Van Pough, G. Hedman, John Miller, John Wolf, Miles Peach. From Havana—Thos. P. Forbes and wife, J. G. Badice.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 12 | Sun sets..... 6 06 | Moon sets.. 5 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 51 | Gov. Island. 6 40 | Hell Gate.. 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautman, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Vineland, Hazell, Baltimore; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Pride of Canada, (Br.,) Lyall, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Regina, (Br.,) Cummings, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Jno. Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Laura, (Br.,) Carmichael, Cadiz for orders, D. R. De Wolf; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Thomas Owen, Guptill, St. Jago, Thompson & Hunter; Avon, (Br.,) Garner, Lisbon, Geo. F. Bulley; E. McNiel, Small, Sagua, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. E. H. Taylor, Taylor, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; C. S. Watson, Adams, Chester, Penn., Baker & Dayton; Mischief, (Br.,) Meyer, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Pointer, Holmes, St. Stephen, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Seguin, Call, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. Stancliff, Tracy, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Ariosto, Nash, Boston; Yankee Boy, Dill, New-Haven.

Canal-boat W. Murtagh, Steers, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool March 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 5, at 6 A. M., about 100 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 6th, at 4:25 A. M., lat. 48 40, lon. 23 40, exchanged numbers with ship Underwood, (Br.,) bound E.; 9th, at 3:35 P. M., lat. 43 17, lon. 44 36, exchanged numbers with ship Allan, (Br.,) bound E.; 10th, at 10:50 A. M., lat. 42 45, lon. 49, exchanged numbers with ship Calcutta, bound E.; 12th, at noon, lat. 41 18, lon. 59 45, observed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans March 4, via Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; 10th inst., 2 P. M., off Cape Florida, passed steam-ship Gulf Stream; same day, at 5 P. M., passed steam-ship Rapidan, both bound S.; 11th, lat. 29 10, lon. 79 10, passed schr. James Donahue, of Bangor; 13th, lat. 36 50, lon. 74 10, signalized bark R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, Port-au-Prince, for New-York.

Steam-ship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool March 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 388 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 9, at 5 P. M., lat. 44 16, lon. 49 48, passed a large iceberg.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., March 9, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Bark Presto, (Br.,) Scott, New-Haven, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Will load for Antwerp.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Winfield, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Aviles & Co.—vessel to Nesmith & Sons. Had fine weather first part, and strong winds latter part of passage.

Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, Ponce, P. R., via Newport 20 ds., with sugar to S. Loud & Co.

Schr. Narragansett, (of Cleveland, Ohio,) Haskell, Cardenas 4 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with fresh N. and N. W. winds; split sails, &c.

Schr. Snow Bird, (Br.,) McLaughlin, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. W. N. Merrill, Low, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nat. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Phoebe & Emma, Dixon, Maryland, for Providence.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flyaway, Keller, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frances Ann, Kane, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ott Eash, Earle, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Howell R. Hawes, Gibbs, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Geo. Meade, Allen, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Sulliner, Boardman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. C. Loud, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Nelly Crowell, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Millstone Point.

Schr. Susan Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Provincetown.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Finback, Small, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Booth, Calais.

Schr. Ceres, Chase, Providence.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Providence.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntire, Providence.

Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Racer, Howard, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Connecticut River.

Schr. Storm, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Our Union, Heath, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Mott, Norwalk.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Millstone Point.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward, White, Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Uncas, Henry, Providence.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, Wickford.

Schr. Whitewing, Thrasher, Millstone Point.

Schr. Kate Callagan, Tiffany, New-London.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoffman, Hall, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Expedite, Dusen, New-Haven.

Schr. Saml. Crocker, Heaney, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Reed, Millstone Point.

Schr. Lyra, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orient, Winters, Norwich.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Newport.

WIND—At sunset, light, N., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ships Game Cock, for Shanghai; John Tucker, for San Francisco; Sir Robert Peel, for London; Winnifred, for Philadelphia; barks Anita Tagliavia, for Constantinople; Kate Crosby, for Havre; Milicete, for Havana; brigs Rambow, for Demerara; Wm. Robertson, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Silver Star, for Havana; Annie Tibbitts, for Galveston; Carrie Walker, for Pottsville, S. C.; Mountain Laurel, for Savannah; S. H. Woodbury and S. L. Russell, for Charleston; J. A. Griffin and Grace Girdler, for Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 14.—Arr. steam-ship Tripoli, from Liverpool; bark Helen Campbell, from Troon. There have been no marine disasters reported in this vicinity since the storm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 14.—Arr. schrs. Montana, Portland; R. M. Brooking, Matanzas; Geo. Wilmington, Havana; H. G. Hand, Baltimore.

Sld. schrs. F. P. Bucklin, Wilmington, for Delaware; Gov. Barton, Jacksonville; Lugana, Fernandina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 14.—Arr. bark Aquidneck, from Rio for Baltimore; brig Henrietta, from Santos for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Pantheon, from Rio Janeiro.

Passed out—Brig Aliva, for St. Kitts.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 14.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, Baltimore; Gen. Barnes, New-York; schr. Spartell, St. George, N. B.

Cld. schrs. Mary E. Simmons, Jacksonville, Jessie S. Clark, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Crowell—Brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, March 3, lat. 27 3, lon. 79 45.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—The steam-ship England, of the National line, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown late Saturday afternoon.

GLASGOW, March 14.—The Anchor line steam-ship Britannia, from New-York, arrived here today.

AIR-LINE BONDS

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

OF CONNECTICUT,

ARE BEING MARKETED WITH

GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown; and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

"GUANACO."
ALL GENUINE ALPACA
UMBRELLAS
HAVE SATIN BORDERS.
REJECT ALL OTHERS AS
COTTON IMITATIONS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
No. 405 Broadway,
NEAR WALKER AND CANAL STS.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES, { No. 586 6th-av. / Southwest cor. 4th-av. and 23d-st.

Cash Capital	$2,000,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1870	4,516,368 46
Liabilities	120,387 83

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$239,156 13
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,460,915 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	498,675 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,492,378 75
State, Municipal and Bank Stocks and Bonds (market value)	666,438 00
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	158,805 58
Total	$4,516,368 46

The attention of all requiring Insurance is invited to the condition of the HOME, as shown by the above statement.

This Company pays no Brokerage nor Commission on Risks in the City, but any rebate allowed is always shown upon the policy. Large lines of Insurance provided for without trouble to the insured.

Policies issued payable in gold if desired.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Sec.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Sec.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 356 to 372 2d-av., corners 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.